# The New-York Times.

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The following letter from Major-Gen. Rawlins, Chief-of-Staff to the General-in-Chief, shows its authentic and official Character:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1865.

*Prof. Henry Coppee:*

SIR: With the especial approval of Gen. Grant, I have the pleasure of sending you herewith such material as will be of service to you in the preparation of your History of Grant and his Campaigns, and shall be happy to give you, at any time, any assistance in my power in securing accuracy and completeness in your work.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brevet Major-General and Chief-of-Staff.

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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"The almost official authority of the book, results from the invaluable materials placed at the command of the writer by Gen. Grant, and the members of his staff. They give a lasting value inefaceable by time. It is destined to a success almost unparalleled."—*New-York Times.*

"It is a volume which every admirer of Gen. Grant will read with interest and pleasure."—*Boston Journal.*

"We have read the work with great satisfaction, both as a history of Gen. Grant and as treating incidentally of many other officers and numerous events of the war, in a style and with an ability and grasp of comprehension worthy of a careful reading from those who are already familiar with the general history of the war."—*Boston Congregationalist.*

"The perusal of the volume will afford a comprehensive idea of the history of the great commander, in all the relations of his military and public life."—*New-York Tribune.*

"It is simple, direct, and concise as the man it depicts. Its sufficient recommendation is that it has the sanction of Grant himself; is written by one well known to him, and with every facility for truth and fairness that could be placed in his hands."—*Springfield Republican.*

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# TELEGRAMS.

## Prince Milan Not Yet Proclaimed Prince of Servia.

## A Military Review and General Holiday in London.

## Requiem Mass to Commemorate the Death of Maximilian.

### SERVIA.

**Prince Milan not yet Proclaimed Prince of Servia—His Selection Probable.**

LONDON, Friday, June 19.

It appears that the announcement that Prince MILAN, nephew of the late Sovereign of Servia, has been proclaimed ruler of that Principality was an error. The *Memorial Diplomatique*, a journal published at Paris in the Austrian interest, says that the Powers have agreed to leave Servia free to choose her own Prince. The selection of MILAN is considered a certainty.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Review of Troops in London by the Queen—A General Holiday.**

LONDON, Friday, June 19.

To-morrow (Saturday) will be universally observed as a holiday, the occasion being a grand review of the volunteers, at Windsor, by Her Majesty the Queen. No business will be transacted at the Stock Exchange or in the produce market.

**Special Honors Proposed for the Troops of the Abyssinian Expedition.**

LONDON, Friday, June 19—midnight.

In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Ellenborough, in some remarks on the Abyssinian Expedition, suggested that on account of the unusual character of the service performed by the troops, special honors be paid to them upon their return from the scene of their exploits.

The Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Privy Seal, in reply said that the Ministry had not yet considered the point.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-chief of the Army, expressed the opinion that the award of unusual honors to the members of the Abyssinian expedition would be a bad precedent. The subject was then dropped.

The London *Telegraph* has been condemned in £960 for the publication of a libel.

### AUSTRIA.

**Negotiations for the Disposition of the Art Treasures of Venice.**

VIENNA, Friday, June 19.

Negotiations have been renewed between Austria and Italy for the final disposition of the art treasures at Venice.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and Baron BEUST are about to make a visit to Prague, the capital of Bohemia.

### FRANCE

**Requiem Mass in Commemoration of the Death of Maximilian.**

PARIS, Friday, June 19.

A solemn Requiem Mass was performed here to-day in commemoration of the death of the EX-Emperor MAXIMILIAN, it being the anniversary of his execution at Queretaro.

The Ex-Empress CARLOTTA, Gen. MIRAMON ank a large number of Mexicans were present.

M. CLUSERET, editor of the *Journal of Art*, has been condemned to two months' imprisonment in jail, and a fine of one thousand francs, for an article published in that paper.

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

**Railroad Matters in California—Advices from Sitka—The Crops in Oregon.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 17.

The first samples of the new wheat crop have reached this city. The quality is excellent.

The water front of the town of Oakland, situated on the east side of the bay, opposite the City of San Francisco, is being surveyed, preparatory to its improvement for the terminus of the Pacific Railroad.

A dispatch from Victoria (Vancouver's Island) announces the sailing thence, on the 17th inst., of the ship *Torrent*, for Sitka, Alaska, with 150 soldiers and a quantity of cattle.

The last gap of the railroad connection between the States of California and Nevada was closed last evening after 8 o'clock. The laying of the track for the space of six miles had been delayed by the snow.

The Central Pacific Railroad is now in operation from Sacramento City to Reno station, near Virginia City, 150 miles. About the 1st of July the cars will be running to the Big Bend of the Truckee River, in Nevada, and 187 miles east from Sacramento City. The grading is rapidly progressing across the desert from the Big Bend to the Humboldt, and when finished the whole force of laborers will be at once moved on the line toward Salt Lake. This portion of the road can be built as cheaply as that east of the Rocky Mountains. The Company are putting forth every exertion to reach Salt Lake City in advance of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and expect to be there on the 4th of July, 1869.

The coasting steamship *John L. Stephens*, from Portland, brings details of Oregon news to the 13th of June.

The City Council of Salem is considering an ordinance to aid in the construction of the Central Railroad by the payment of interest, for twenty years, on $100,000 worth of bonds.

There is a great scarcity of men at the fisheries on the Lower Columbia River. The crops are reported in a favorable condition.

The barkentine *Melancthon*, outward bound from San Francisco, was badly damaged by fire at sea on the 15th inst., and returned to this port last night in distress.

The State School Teachers' Institute is now in session in San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Age* arrived here from Panama yesterday.

**Death from Chloroform.**

TROY, N. Y., Friday, June 19.

Col. HENRY A. MERCER, of Chicago, and formerly of this city, who was a passenger from New-York on the steamer *Connecticut*, last night took an overdose of chloroform to quiet a neuralgia affection, and was found insensible in his berth this morning. He died at 11 o'clock. He was an extensive pork operator.

**Seizure of Whisky Stills—Suicide in Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 19.

Several seizures of small illicit whisky stills were made this morning in Port Richmond.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the expulsion of GEORGE H. STUART from the Presbytery is in session, but has been unable to obtain the attendance of witnesses or to obtain the official action of the Philadelphia Presbytery in the matter.

GUSTAVUS RIDDLE, recently from New-York, threw himself from the fifth-story of a house in Water-street to-day, and died while being conveyed to the hospital. He previously stated that he had a brother in Baltimore.

### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

**No Further Eruptions of Mauna Loa—Earthquakes Still Felt.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 17.

Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, dates to May 16 have been received here. The news is not important. The volcanoes of Mauna Loa are still dormant; only steam is seen arising. There is still occasional shocks of earthquake. Considerable freshets had occurred at Kola and other points.

The proposed subsidy to the steamship line between San Francisco and Honolulu was still under discussion in the Hawaiian Legislature, and was likely to pass by a small majority.

Many persons are leaving the Islands.

### LOUISIANA.

**Important Order from Gen. Grant Relative to the State and Municipal Governments.**

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, June 19.

A telegram from Gen. GRANT has been promulgated by Gen. BUCHANAN, in the form of an order for the instruction and guidance of all concerned. Gen. GRANT approves Gen. BUCHANAN'S course, both in regard to the State and Municipal Governments, saying that civil officers elected cannot be installed until the State is admitted, and that, until then the State Government is Provisional, and entirely under the control of Gen. BUCHANAN, and leaves matters, as to the oaths to be taken by the new officers, &c., entirely to Gen. BUCHANAN'S judgment, suggesting, however, that the oath prescribed by the new Constitution only should be required. This latter suggestion, if adopted, will permit many officers to qualify who could not otherwise do so.

**A New Proclamation by the Registration Board—Damages to a Colored Man.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 19.

To-morrow's *Republican* will contain a new proclamation by the Registration Board, modifying those previously issued to conform to the Omnibus bill, providing that the Governor elect shall convene the Assembly after the bill becomes a law. Also conforming that part relating to the inauguration of civil officers to the same bill.

The case of GEO. J. RUBY, colored member of the Texas Convention and delegate to the Chicago Convention, against the steamship *Morgan* for $5,000 damages for refusing him admission to cabin passage on a trip from Galveston to Brashear City, was decided to-day by Judge DURELL, awarding $250 damages.

Upon learning of Gen. GRANT'S indorsement of Gen. BUCHANAN'S action, EX-Mayor HEATH'S attorney inquired if it would affect the pending writ *quo warranto* against Mayor CONWAY. Gen. BUCHANAN replied that the writ would not be allowed to take its course.

### AUSTRIA.

**Miscellaneous News from Georgia.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, June 19.

Guns were fired to-day at the garrison, in respect to the memory of EX-President BUCHANAN, commencing at sunrise.

The *Constitutionalist* of this morning contains the card of Gen. JOHN B. GORDON, declining the use of his name for United States Senator.

A large number of persons from this section will go to the New-York Convention.

Twenty-eight prisoners from Columbus are here under guard, some of them in close cells. It is said they are charged with the Ashburn assassination, and were arrested at the instance of Washington city detectives.

The crop prospects are not flattering on account of the dry weather.

The first lot of new wheat sold here yesterday at $2 10 per bushel.

**Boat Race at Philadelphia Between Hamill and Coulter.**

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 19.

The race had been fixed for 4 o'clock, but at 3:20 the signal to start was given, and the men got away, HAMILL with quick stroke and COULTER with steady sweeping stroke, but to the disappointment of all, COULTER'S oar broke on the third stroke and he withdrew. HAMILL never stopped but skimmed over the route of five miles in 38 minutes and 27 seconds and was declared winner. The friends of HAMILL were exuberant, and those of COULTER greatly disappointed, having been confident of his success.

**New Railroad Projected from Buffalo to Baltimore.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, June 19.

A new railway, to be styled the Buffalo and Southern Railway, is projected to connect Buffalo, N. Y., and Baltimore, Md., by a direct route, making the distance equal to that between Buffalo and Albany. The new road by proper connections will only require 120 miles of new rails to be laid. The Company has already organized, and WM. WALLACE is instructed to survey the route.

**Speech by Gen. Carl Schurz in St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 19.

The political campaign was opened here to-night by the delivery of an address by Gen. CARL SCHURZ before the Young Men's Republican Club, at Mercantile Library Hall. The audience was quite large, and the address was applauded.

**Arrival of the Saint Andrew.**

FATHER POINT, Canada, Friday, June 19.

The steamship *Saint Andrew*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, for Quebec, was inward bound at 3:10 o'clock this morning. She has 12 cabin, 14 intermediate and 422 steerage passengers.

**Anniversary of the Sinking of the Alabama.**

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, June 19.

The officers at the Navy-yard celebrated the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the *Alabama* by the *Kearsarge* to-day, by a dinner on board of the receiving ship.

**The Walking Match Between Topley and Weston in Boston.**

BOSTON, Friday, June 19.

The walking match for $3,000 a side between TOPLEY and WESTON commenced this afternoon, at Mystic Park, and TOPLEY completed his first 25 miles, a mile ahead of WESTON, in five hours, twenty-three minutes and forty-six seconds, thus winning the first $1,000. The whole match is 100 miles, and $1,000 is pending on the second twenty-five miles.

**Trial of the Alleged Murderer Andrews.**

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, June 19.

The trial of ANDREWS for the murder of HOLMES will not take place before November. It is understood the Grand Jury found an indictment for willful murder.

**The Crops in Georgia.**

SAVANNAH, Friday, June 19.

Crop reports show them to be in good condition but rain is much needed in this portion of the State.

**Indian Raid in Colorado.**

DENVER CITY, Thursday, June 18.

Telegrams from Trinidad report that the Apache Indians made a raid on the stock at MAXWELL'S rancho, during which the Mexicans killed one Indian and wounded others. The Indians carried off thirty horses and mules, including a valuable horse belonging to MAXWELL.

**Resignations of Canadian Officers—Reports from the Papal Zouaves—Military Movements.**

MONTREAL, Canada, Friday, June 19.

Hon. Messrs. QUINET and ARCHAMBAULT have both resigned their places in the Quebec Government.

It is reported that the military authorities have decided to pull down the old fortifications at Quebec.

Letters from Rome give accounts of great privations and suffering among the Zouaves which recently left the Dominion to engage in the service of the Pope.

The Sixteenth Rifles left for Quebec to-day, to work on the fortifications. The Seventy-eighth Highlanders will follow in a few days. The only regiments now here are the Sixteenth and One Hundredth. The steamship *Moravian* arrived here last night with drafts for different regiments, numbering in all about 1,200 men.

The weather is excessively hot, and several cases of sun-stroke have occurred, one, a soldier of the Sixteenth Infantry, terminated fatally.

TORONTO, Friday, June 19.

A large quantity of military stores, direct from Woolwich, arrived here for the use of regulars and volunteers; also, shot and shell for gunboats.

**Court of Appeals—Day Calendar.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, June 19.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Saturday, the 20th inst., will consist of Nos. 171, 172, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, and 187.

### WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

THE WHISKY INTEREST.

Both Houses of Congress are industriously at work now, and are disposing of the business before them with commendable rapidity, and yet without haste so far. The business before them, aside from the Tax bill, is mostly of a routine character, and, beyond the Freedmen's Bureau and Supplementary Bank bills, does not embrace anything of unusual importance. There will be no difficulty in securing an adjournment in four weeks from Monday next, if delay does not ensue in the consideration of the Tax bill. It is just here where the danger lies. The delay heretofore in reducing the tax has been of great benefit to the whisky ring, and delay is now their policy. Their whole influence will now be exerted for further delay, with a view of preventing any action at this session, and thus securing immunity for their rascality six months longer. The two dollars tax influence is fighting the bill at every stage in the Committee, and is preparing to fight it in the House. It will be interesting to note, when the bill comes up again, what members oppose the bill in the interest of the two dollar tax. From that may be determined the shadow of the whisky ring. The Committee hope to report the bill on Monday and its consideration will begin on Wednesday. It will make 150 pages or nearly half as much as the old bill, and will occupy at least a week night and day in the House. There is much danger that the bill may even yet fail to become a law this session. The hot weather, the anxiety to adjourn and go home for political reasons and other causes, may yet throw the bill overboard, reduce the whisky tax to fifty cents by joint resolution, and permit the administrative part of the law to remain as it now stands. This would be a great folly, but it is not impossible.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The report of the Conference Committee on the bill removing political disabilities from some four or five hundred citizens of the South, was defeated in the House to-day by an exhibition of unmanly partisan malignity. A few extreme Republicans, of the character of the super-loyal, hair-brained Tennessee stripe, combined with the Democrats and disagreed to the report by yeas seventy-seven, nays fifty-five, not the requisite two-thirds. The report had stricken out the names of GEO. W. JONES, of Tennessee, and GEO. S. HOUSTON, of Alabama. A motion to reconsider was entered, and the subject then postponed until Tuesday next.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill which recently passed the Senate, and is now on the Speaker's table in the House, does not unconditionally extend that institution one year, as is generally supposed. It is perpetuated as a department for one year, but by the following section of the bill it will be seen that upon the admission of the States to Representation the Secretary of War is authorized to discontinue the Bureau:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to discontinue the operations of the Bureau in any State whenever such State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations with the Government of the United States, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States, unless upon advising with the Commissioner of the Bureau, and upon full consideration of the condition of freedmen's affairs in such State, the Secretary of War shall be of opinion that the further continuance of the Bureau shall be necessary: *Provided, however*, That the educational division of said Bureau shall not be affected, or in any way interfered with, until such State shall have made suitable provision for the education of the children of freedmen within the said State.

WOOD SCREW PATENT EXTENSION.

The application of the American Wood Screw Company, of Providence, R. I., for an extension of patent which has been before Congress for several sessions, was up again to-day on the favorable report of the Committee of Patents, having enjoyed a monopoly for 21 years. The bill was warmly opposed, particularly by Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, and it was defeated by seven majority. Ayes 64, nays 71.

SALE OF IRON-CLADS.

The joint Committee on Retrenchment submitted their report on the iron-clad sales to-day through Mr. JENCKES, Chairman. The Navy Department is severely censured, and the Executive Department is instructed to prevent the delivery of the vessels to the Peruvian Government, because it would be a violation of our international obligations. It is proper to state that the Navy Department and Mr. MERRITT, representing SWIFT & Co., deny all the principal allegations of the Committee, and express themselves able to successfully controvert every material point.

EXPORTATION OF RUM.

My dispatch of last night regarding the Alcohol Exportation bill was incorrect in one essential feature. The bill did not pass, but after being rejected, was reconsidered, and to-day, after very material amendment it was passed. The amendment strikes out alcohol, and makes it apply to rum exclusively. The House will probably concur in the change, although it has once agreed to include all spirits intended for export. The following is the bill as it passed the Senate:

"That the act of Jan. 11, 1868, entitled 'An act to prevent frauds in the collection of tax on distilled spirits,' be so construed as to permit rum, which at the date of the passage of said act was already distilled or redistilled and intended for export, and actually contracted for to be delivered for exportation, to be withdrawn, removed and exported from the United States under such transportation and export bonds and regulations as were required therefor immediately prior to the passage of said act, and as shall be provided for hereafter. Provided, that all such spirits shall be actually exported within sixty days from the passage of this act, and that before any such exportation shall be permitted by sworn evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that such rum was in fact at the date mentioned, intended for export, and distilled or redistilled for that purpose, or actually contracted for to be so exported, and upon failure to so export the same within said sixty days, the tax thereon shall become due and payable, and the bonds given for the transportation and export thereof, shall be forfeited and collected, as in case of such bonds not cancelled according to law.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

The report of Secretary MCCULLOCH'S resignation, put forth this afternoon with so much positiveness, is as baseless as all previous reports of like character. The position of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of going out of the Cabinet, as well as that of all the other Cabinet officers, is unchanged. Their resignations are always at the President's disposal, but he will have to indicate their acceptance before they retire. The assaults upon Mr. MCCULLOCH from journals which pretend to be friendly to the President are thoroughly understood here, and instead of injuring him are rather beneficial than otherwise. It is probable that the vacant office of Assistant Secretary will shortly be filled by the appointment of one of the principal subordinate officers of the Department.

PERSONAL.

Cards are out for a fashionable wedding here next week. The parties are Senator HENDERSON, of Missouri, and Miss MARY FOOTE, daughter of Judge FOOTE, formerly of New-York, and niece of the late Ex-Senator FOOTE, of Vermont.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, June 19.

THE SALE OF IRON-CLADS TO PERU.

The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, who were by a resolution of the House of Representatives instructed to inquire into the alleged fraudulent sale by the Navy Department of the iron-clads *Oneota*, and *Catawba* to ALEXANDER SWIFT & Co., to-day reported all the facts and circumstances connected with the transaction. It appears that the contract price for each vessel was $460,000; in addition to which the Navy Department allowed for extra work and matters not included in the original contract, $161,424 54, making the total cost to the Government of each of these vessels, $621,421 54. The Committee, after explanation at some length, say as soon as SWIFT & Co. obtained their grant from the Navy Department to buy these iron-clads, they proceeded at once to look out for a customer, and in the Summer of 1867 made a contract with MARQUEZ, representing himself to be an agent of the Peruvian Government. It subsequently appeared that he had no authority to act for that Government, so one of the firm proceeded to Peru, and there made a contract with the Minister of Marine for the sale of these two vessels, at a price of a million of dollars each. The report states that at the time the contract was made with the Peruvian Government, SWIFT & Co. had no right or title to the vessels, which were still the property of this Government. SWIFT & Co. claimed to have had an understanding with the Navy Department that they should be allowed to take the vessels on paying $1,250,000 for the two. About this time a joint resolution was drawn up and passed by Congress, authorizing the Navy Department to contract for the sale of any iron-clad for a price not less than the appraised value, to be fixed by a board of five naval officers. The Secretary of the Navy advertised for proposals, and the Board in the meantime proceeded to New-Orleans, where a number of vessels of the same class were lying. Immediately on the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch announcing the action of the Board, the Secretary of the Navy issued an advertisement, stating that sealed proposals would be received till the end of March for the purchase of these vessels, among others. A number of bids were received, which failed, from one cause or another, and finally SWIFT & Co. offered to take the *Oneota* and *Catawba* as $740,000. This offer was submitted to Mr. LENTHALL, Chief of the Construction Bureau, by the Secretary of the Navy, and on the former's report the vessels were turned over to SWIFT & Co. for $755,000. The Committee say that it is evident there was an understanding between the Assistant Secretary, Mr. MERRITT, and agents, and perhaps the Secretary himself, that SWIFT & Co. should have these vessels, and the whole matter seems to have been so arranged as to prevent other bidders from having an opportunity to obtain them. The Committee conclude their report by saying: "Although in our opinion the Secretary had no power to sell these vessels under the joint resolution of Feb. 8, except to some bidder who complied with the conditions of sale authorized by that resolution, yet a sale has actually been made by him at the appraised value, the money received and paid into the Treasury, and the vessels delivered to the purchasers. The ships now lie in the port of New-Orleans; work is rapidly progressing upon them; they are receiving on board guns, provisions and munitions of war, and will soon be, if they are not at the present time, ready to sail for a cruise. As the matter now stands, certain citizens of the United States have become the purchasers from their own Government of two iron-clad war ships for the purpose of fitting up and turning them over to a foreign power, and without the condition for service, under a contract previously made, that Government being at peace with our own, but in a state of recognized belligerency with another nation, with whom we are also at peace. The officers of each department of our Government, and the representatives of both of the foreign Governments, are fully informed of the facts, and the question to be solved is, as to the manner of delivering the ships to the agents of the Government which has contracted to purchase them, without rendering their present owners criminally liable for a breach of our Neutrality laws, and without a violation of international obligations on the part of our own Government. The present laws are sufficiently stringent to preserve all the obligations of our Government, and to prevent and punish any infraction of the Neutrality laws by our citizens, or others within our territory, and to protect the interests of the Government against fraudulent combinations upon the part of its officers with other parties. The Executive Department is clothed with ample power to enforce these laws, and to punish for their violation, and the question seems to be such as to require the decision of that Department in the first instance, but in the opinion of the Committee, under existing circumstances, these vessels cannot be delivered to the Peruvian Government without a violation of our Neutrality laws. It is the duty of the Executive Department, being so clothed with authority in the premises, to see to it that all our obligations of neutrality, both under the statute and international law, be fully observed. The Committee, therefore, submit the facts thus ascertained for such action as may seem demanded, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

CONGRESSIONAL CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

The Committee on Roads and Canals, in their report on the regulation and control of railroads, say that it is impossible to state the value of the commerce among the States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. It was, however, limited to a few millions of dollars. In the year ending March 31, 1867, the value of freight transported across the State of Illinois by railroad from East to West was $411,000,000.

The value of freight transported across the same State, in the same year, from West to East, was $235,000,000. Through freight Westward for the year 1862:

| | Tons. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central Railroad | 145,205 | $128,844 945 |
| Erie Railroad | 149.896 | 129,910,394 |
| New-York Central Railroad | 161.013 | 149,544,600 |

These few statistics, collected because readily accessible, are given to show the immense value of Inter-State commerce, which is without any adequate protection, unless it is within the power of Congress to protect it; a commerce which is being extended and developed with wonderful rapidity as the vast territories of the United States west of the Mississippi are being settled and their resources developed. It seems impossible that the almost unlimited commerce which is destined to pass from the interior of the continent to the Atlantic, or from ocean to ocean, and which in the near future may embrace the commerce between Asia and our own Atlantic coast, should be subject to the diverse and conflicting rules, regulations and limitations, to be prescribed by each State over whose territory it will pass; that each State shall have power to say that such commerce shall be limited to a single route or a single track; that a change of cars should be made when any local interest would be benefited thereby; that competition should be restricted, and power given to each State corporation to impose such charges upon the transportation of freight and passengers from State to State, as should be oppressive and burdensome, and which would be impossible if competition were permitted; and yet all these things are not only possible, but nearly certain to occur, if this vast commerce is to be regulated only by State laws. It has appeared in evidence before the Committee, by the statement of the Postmaster General, that he has not been able to make a contract for the carrying of the mails between Washington and New-York upon the conditions prescribed by law, and that the proposition that the road corporations forming the continuous line between said cities might refuse to carry the mails of the United States, has been frequently stated by the officers of said roads, and the Committee see no reason why it is not in the power of the corporation to cut off all railway postal communication between Washington and New-York.

The report is as follows:

The Committee are of the opinion that Congress has not the Constitutional power to legislate in relation to railroads which do not form parts of continuous lines extending from one State to another. It has been long settled that Congress has power to prevent the obstruction of any navigable stream which is a means of commerce between any two or more States, (Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, 9th Wheaton, p. 191; Corfield *vs.* Coryel, 4th Washington, C. C. R., p. 378; Gilman *vs.* Philadelphia, 3d Wallace, p. 724;) but it is held otherwise in relation to a stream that is wholly within any one State, and unconnected with the navigable waters of another State, (Veazee *vs.* Moore, 14th Howard, p. 468; Wilson *vs.* Blackbird Creek Marsh Company, 2d Peters, p. 251.) The Committee are instructed, if, in their opinion, Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to provide by law for the regulation and control of railroads extending from state to state, to report a bill which will secure,

*First*—The safety of passengers.

*Second*—Uniform and equitable rates of fare.

*Third*—Uniform and equitable charges for freight or transportation.

*Fourth*—Proper connections with each other as to transportation of passengers and freight.

The Committee respectfully report that they have not the power at the present time to report such a bill, for want of the necessary information upon which to act. They are not now advised what plan of constructing cars, what kind of material to be used in their construction, what mode of lighting and warming the cars will best secure the safety of passengers, nor what specific changes should be made to secure a proper system of regularity and uniformity in their connections of the various roads; that in the opinion of the Committee such a bill should only be prepared after a full and careful investigation of the whole subject, and the examination of persons of competent skill and experience to give reliable information upon the subject. In the British Parliament, the information essential to proper legislation in relation to the management of railways, and the proper construction of engines and cars, is sought by the appointment of select committees to make the necessary investigation and take the necessary evidence. The reports of the Committee of Parliament have been the basis of the legislation upon the subject, and have been the means of securing a much greater degree of safety for passengers, and promptness and efficiency in the transmission of merchandise.

The minority of the Committee, Messrs. KERR and BARNUM, conclude their report as follows:

If Congress possesses omnipotent authority to impair or disregard the obligation of contracts, then what is the value of this proposition? What safety exists for the supposed sanctity of the contracts and intercourse between man and man in society? If Congress may impair or disregard the obligation of contracts between a State and her citizens, whenever in its judgment it becomes expedient for the regulation of commerce, or for any other purpose, then how is the power of Congress over all such interests to be restrained? The power of the States over the most important and sacred interests of their citizens, for their regulation and protection, must then be exercised subject to the pleasure of Congress. The right of the States to regulate their own domestic policy in their own way, and to protect their own citizens in their domestic, personal, and fireside rights, interest and contracts, which is the most exalted and invaluable office of civil government, becomes a myth. It cannot be that Congress possesses any more right to impair the obligation of contracts than the States. We, therefore, conclude that the measures referred to and proposed cannot be constitutionally enacted by Congress, and ought not to be entertained, and that if the power existed, its exercise would be inexpedient.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Among the memorials presented to the Senate is one from JOHN BEAMAN and others, praying that all existing difficulties and unsettled accounts, relating to claims for spoliation or for Indian treaties not carried out, be adjusted by five Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the President of the United States; and that such Commissioners, as well as all persons officially employed in connection with Indian affairs, may be nominated by the United States Indian Peace Commission, consisting of representatives from the different churches and philanthropic associations in or near the City of New-York. Mr. BEAMAN has engaged several Indians of prominence to attend a public meeting in New-York, in furtherance of the principles embraced in the memorial.

THE NEW INDICTMENT AGAINST SURRATT.

The first count in the new indictment against JOHN H. SURRATT, charges him with conspiring with BOOTH, PAINE, HEROLD, O'LOUGHLIN, ARNOLD, ATZEROTT and Mrs. SURRATT, to murder ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The second count charges him with conspiracy to capture Mr. LINCOLN, and deliver him as a prisoner into the possession, custody and control of certain persons whose names are unknown to the Grand Jury.

THE BURNING OF THE LIVING AGE.

The United States Consul at Bombay, Mr. GEORGE A. KITTREDGE, reports to the Department of State the loss at sea, by fire, on the 13th of April, 1868, of the American ship *Living Age*, of Bucksport, Me. commanded by Capt. GEO. MACCLURE, and owned by Messrs. E. D. PETERS & Co., of Newburyport, Me. The crew of the *Living Age* were all saved.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs had under consideration to-day a bill proposing to give officers of the army thirty-three and a third per cent. in addition to their pay. No action was reached. The subject will be resumed next Thursday. There is but little prospect of such a bill becoming a law.

RAILROAD STRIKE.

A private dispatch from Mobile, dated June 18, says there had been a strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, lasting ten days, which prevented the trains from running through. New men were employed, and the trains are now running regularly.

MARINE LIGHTS.

The Light-house Board has official information, that from the 1st of March last, a light would be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Point Calders, west entrance of Port Calders, on the west coast of Chili; also, that since the 1st of April, 1868, two lights have been exhibited on Bokel Bay, to guide vessels in the navigation of the Half-Moon Channel, the principal entrance to the port of Belize, in the West Indies.

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

### SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, June 19.

Mr. CATTELL presented a petition from the Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia, praying that no measures be adopted to lessen the efficiency of the Coast Survey. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A DONATION.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the joint resolution donating to the Washington City Orphan Asylum the iron railing taken from the old hall of the House of Representatives, which was passed.

ELECTIONS FOR SENATORS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with an amendment, the bill in relation to holding elections for Senators.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army certain officers absent without authority from their commands. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DECLARATION OF PEACE.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial from a number of insurance companies, asking Congress to declare, so far as the United States is concerned, that a state of war between foreign Powers is at an end when hostilities have actually ceased for one year, though in the absence of any formal treaty of peace, as in the case of the South American Republics. Also, another of the same import from a number of merchants of New-York. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. He said the purpose was to turn it over to the Bureau known as the Freedman's Bureau. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A RELIEF BILL.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill for the relief of the United States Express Company. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

CITIZENS' GAS COMPANY.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Gas Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SALE OF INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. CORBETT called up the bill for the sale of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in Oregon, which was passed.

EXPORTERS OF SPIRITS.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN the adverse vote of yesterday on the bill for the relief of certain exporters of rum and alcohol, was reconsidered.

Mr. COLE, after alluding to an extensive commerce springing between the Pacific and the Amoor River, moved to include whisky, on the ground that contracts similar to those that occasion this bill have been made there.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment as repealing the law of January last, and thereby opening the door for fraud.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the amendment for the same reason.

Mr. SUMNER explained that several vessels are now waiting with cargoes of rum for Africa, at Boston and Salem, Mass., under contracts made before the act of January last. The men engaged in the African commerce were not engaged in whisky frauds. He had letters from merchants of standing in Boston urging the justice of the exemption. He hoped the bill would not be endangered by attaching the other proposition to it.

Mr. COLE again insisted that it was just as important to enable the merchants of San Francisco to perform their contracts.

Mr. NYE withdrew his opposition to the bill, on the representation of Mr. WILSON that this rum bill was all right. [Laughter.] He would support Mr. COLE'S proposition at another time, when it would not embarrass the bill.

Mr. HOWE opposed the amendment, pointing out the immense frauds, and saying that this pretended exportation has been one of the most fruitful sources.

Mr. HARLAN asked how the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) could justify the sale of spirits to savages in Africa, when we forbid its sale to our own?

Mr. SUMNER replied that the bill simply proposes to

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### Fire in Theatres—A Warning.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you permit me to ask Fire Marshal BRACKETT's attention to the fact that every nigh , at the Broadway Theatre, we have on the stage a vivid representation of a steamboat on fire. This is, to be sure, only a scenic representation—a stage performance; but the flames are real,—the curtains and stage scenes among which they play, are real and very inflammable;—the people on the stage and in front are real; and I should not be surprised if some evening this performance should end with a real conflagration transcending in interest and in horror the actual disaster of which this is designed to be a picture.

It certainly would do no harm for the Fire Marshal to look into this matter, to ascertain (1) if due precautions are taken to prevent a fire; (2) if the means of egress in front are all that is required, and (3) if there are any means by which, in case of fire, the forty or fif y employes of the theatre, in dressing-rooms *under the stage*, could possibly escape being roasted like so many rats.

Yours, THESPIS.

### Extortion by Monopolies.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Of all extortionists the most barefaced is the "Manhattan Gas Light Company of this City." If you make application to be supplied with gas, the first proceeding (presuming your gas bill will be about $3 a month) is a demand for ten or more dollars as security for payment of the gas bill, for which they allow you 7 per cent. interest, affording a fine chance for speculation on your money, it being worth from 12 to 15 per cent. in Wall-street.

That it is right for them to protect themselves from loss I do not deny, but the amount or security is rather high. The next dodge is to furnish you with a meter, (a means of their own protection,) which the gentlemanly clerk in attendance informs you can be put on for the moderate sum of $1 50, which also affords a nice speculation on your money. For a long period they charged a price as sent for the meter to measure their gas with, until the Legislature at its last session stopped that game by an enactment which has put them in a rather magnanimous mood. The former price for gas being $2 50 per 1,000 feet, and 25 cents as Government tax added making $2 75 per 1,000 feet. And now I will give you a specimen of their magnanimity. On the face of my last gas bill I find conspicuously printed, in red letters, the following notice: "After June 15 the price of gas will be three dollars per 1,000 feet, and no other charges." Let us dissect this notice and see what it means. It will be better understood by giving as a sample the following statement of the new and old arrangements:

| *The New.* | |
|---|---|
| 5,000 feet of gas at $3 per thousand | $15 00 |
| *The Old.* | |
| 5,000 feet of gas at $2 50 per thousand | $12 50 |
| Government tax 25 cents per thousand | 1 25 |
| Rent of meter (now stopped) | 40—14 15 |
| Difference | 85 |

Showing a clean swindle of eighty-five cents on every 5,000 feet of gas consumed by private individuals. And now, Mr. Editor, wherein lies the remedy? It is plain if the City was supplied by the Corporation authorities with gas, as is done in many large cities, at the supply of water, in a large city like this, we could have gas as well as water at a moderate sum, calculating, of course, for the large amount of leakage through dishonest officials. W. D. D.

### Dr. Guillotin.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Please put a stop to the story which is now going the rounds of the newspapers, and which is accepted as true in the TIMES of Sunday last, that DR. GUILLOTIN, the reintroducer, but by no means the inventor, or the guillotine, was decapitated by that instrument. Dr. JOSEPH IGNACE GUILLOTIN was born in 1738. He was a member of the French Constituent Assembly, and in that body, in 1789, moved that capital executions should be performed by a machine, instead of by the axe or sword. The matter rested until 1792, when it was renewed by a report presented by DR. ANTOINE LOUIS, Secretary of the Academy of Surgery, who proposed a plan for the machine, which was adopted. GUILLOTIN had no more to do with the invention of the machine than he had with that of the electric telegraph. The machine was at first styled, after LOUIS, its inventor, *Louison* or *Louisette*, or, as we should say, "Master Louis" or "Miss Louise." But soon a satirical newspaper, *Les Actes des Apôtres*, published a song in which the machine was mentioned as *La Guillotine*, equivalent to "Miss Guillotin." The name took with the public, and has come down to us. Dr. GUILLOTIN did not suffer death from this or any other instrument of execution. He was thrown into prison during the Reign of Terror; was released upon the overthrow of ROBESPIERRE; resumed the practice of his profession at Paris, and finally died quietly in his bed, at the age of 76, in 1814, long after the use of the "guillotine" had been abandoned in France. If any one can now find the remains of the doctor, he will see that the head has never been violently severed from the trunk.

G.

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

President FAIRFIELD, of Hillsdale College, is likely to be Mr. BEAMAN'S most formidable competitor for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Michigan, First District. In the Second District, it is said that Mr. UPSON will not be a candidate for re-election; and Gen. WILLIAM S. STOUGHTON, CHARLES S. MAY and MARSH GIDDINGS are urged for the nomination. In the Third, there appears, as yet, no candidate likely to contest the renomination of Representative BLAIR. In the Fourth, Representative FERRY appears to have the course entirely to himself. In the Fifth, Messrs. CONGER, of Port Huron, and Mr. B. WILCOX, of Howell, are mentioned as competitors for the nomination with Mr. TROWBRIDGE. In the Sixth, JOHN F. DRIGGS, the present Representative, will, probably, find in DEWITT C. LEACH, an able and strong competitor. Mr. LEACH has already served in Congress, and is an experienced politician.

The second session of the Fortieth Congress receives this slight admonition in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which cannot be accused of lack of Radicalism: "It is easy to strike off taxes. It is a pleasant and grateful thing to vote extra compensation, and, generally, to appropriate money. There is a proverbial facility in spending money which one had no hand in earning. But to cut off expenditures to fit the reduced revenue and to adjust the necessary taxes to meet the expenses—this is work. Congress has enjoyed the easy and grateful part. It is shirking the disagreeable work."

The Mississippi Democratic Executive Committee has published an address, which some of the most eminent legal gentlemen of the State indorse, in which they describe for the benefit of the freedmen the criminal character of the oath-bound Loyal League conspiracies, and solemnly warn them that the penalties which attach to these unlawful combinations involve a punishment of two years in the Penitentiary, a heavy fine and loss of suffrage for life.

Thus speaks the Hartford *Times:* "Gov. ENGLISH does not seek office. His labors are to preserve the Union, and to promote the interests of his State and the country. As in the progress of the war when he expended $30,000 of his private funds to aid the soldiers and their sorrowing relatives who were seeking for them after the bloody battles, he is actuated by nobler impulses and more patriotic views than those which govern the selfish and ambitious."

The Springfield *Republican* says there is deep and widespread demoralization among the Massachusetts Republicans as a State party. They can only recover tone and unity and strength by a courageous movement that shall bring new men and new policies into dominance, and thrust aside alike those who have debauched and been debauched in its ranks. It urges the nomination of Judge E. ROCKWOOD HOAR, of Concord, for Governor.

The Hartford *Times* thinks that, although Mr. CHASE will not and ought not to be nominated at the New-York Convention, without certainly a change of his position on the negro issue, we doubt not that he and a host of his friends will be found in the coming election in sympathy with and practically aiding the Democratic Party in opposition to the Radicals, whose course is at war with our free institutions.

There is division among the Republicans of the Tennessee Sixth Congressional District, and two conventions—each claiming to represent the district—have been held. The first renominated Hon. S. M. ARNELL, and the second nominated Hon. L. JACK BUCK.

Democrats in Washington "understand" that the friends of Judge CHASE will be required to pledge support to the nominees before the Judge's name will be allowed to go before the 4th of July Convention.

The Columbus (O.) *Statesman* calls upon the friends of Mr. PENDLETON to come to New-York in full force on the 4th of July, saying that Democrats who are opposed to being "sold on," should by all means attend.

The time of holding the Pennsylvania State Convention of "White Boys in Blue" in Philadelphia, has been changed from June 30 to July 2.

The movement in favor of a State Canal party is understood to look toward Senator STANFORD'S nomination for Governor.

Gen. WAGER SWAYNE says he is not a candidate for Congress in Mr. SHELLABARGER'S district.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### The New-York Post Office—A Change in the System of Letter Delivery.

NEW-YORK, June, 1868.

The Postmaster desires to call the attention of the business community, and the public generally, to the fact that there are now employed at this office 308 letter carriers and collectors, making eight and nine deliveries and collections per day. Of this number 124 were appointed on the 1st of February of the present year, as an addition to the former force of 184. This addition was made by order of the Postmaster-General, with a view to meet the demand for a more efficient, prompt and regular delivery of City letters and of mail matter arriving here, and to aid in carrying into effect the following regulation, (sec. 449, Postal Regulations,) issued by the Post Office Department, 1866:

"It is the special duty of Postmasters to provide that all letters are regularly, frequently and promptly delivered by the carriers, so that citizens may have no excuse for clinging to the old custom of calling at the Post Office. The purpose of the law providing for a free delivery of letters at the houses of owners, is to promote the public convenience, and at the same time reduce the labor in Post Offices. Postmasters will especially discourage the use of private boxes, and steadily aim at reducing them to the lowest number possible."

The necessity for such action had for some time been apparent, and it is the earnest wish of the Postmaster, seconded, as he trusts he will be, by the hearty coöperation of the public, to insure to the community to their fullest extent, the benefits which this increase of facilities is intended to produce. There are about 6,000 numbered boxes now rented at this Post Office. The number of persons and firms whose mail matter is thus delivered will average five to each box—making about 30,000 names. On the arrival of all mail and City letters at the general office, it is now necessary, before they can be delivered, that they should be separated by the assorting clerks, into "box," "carrier" and "general delivery" letters. For the proper performance of this duty it is obvious that it is necessary that each of the assorting clerks shall, by the aid of his memory alone, be able to determine at once by which of the above modes every letter which reaches his hands should be delivered. It is further necessary, in the case of "box" letters, that he shall be able to decide at once through which particular box of the 6,000 a letter directed to any one of the 30,000 names above referred to should be delivered. Taking the magnitude of such a task into consideration, as well as the fact of the very incomplete, vague, and oftentimes incorrect manner in which a large proportion of such letters are addressed, it must be apparent to every reasoning mind that the difficulties in the way of the prompt, regular and correct delivery of letters are not small; that they will increase in exact proportion to the increase of postal business; that no mere increase of clerical force will be sufficient to obviate them. Their cause is to be found in the fact that no human memory is capable of sustaining such a burden as the enormous mass of minute and varied detail involved in the above-described process of correct assorting. It is, nevertheless, necessary that these difficulties should be met and overcome; and the Postmaster, after having given the subject that careful consideration which its importance demands, and with a view solely to the welfare and convenience of the community whose postal interests have been confided to his charge, has decided to adopt the following system of letter delivery, to go into effect on the 1st day of July next:

1. All letters directed to box numbers will be delivered promptly through their respective boxes.

2. All letters directed to street and number will be delivered promptly through carriers.

3. All letters directed neither to box numbers nor to street and number, but simply "New-York," will be delivered through boxes, by carriers, or at "General Delivery" window, as may be found practicable.

The Postmaster feels assured that the adoption of this system will operate greatly to the advantage of the public, and prove a remedy for evils which, hitherto attributed to inherent defects of the postal system, should rather have been attributed to the persistence which in large portion of our citizens have manifested an adherence to a mode of letter-delivery which, however well adapted to former needs and circumstances, the growth of our population and business has rendered inconsistent with uniform promptness and accuracy. The delivery of letters by carrier is absolutely free. Carriers are, by postal law and regulation, forbidden to demand fees for the delivery of prepaid or franked letters. Unpaid and deficient postage—the amount of which is marked on each letter or other package of mail matter—is all they are entitled to collect; and the Postmaster expects and desires that any instances of the exaction of other payments, (as well as any complaints of lack of promptitude in the delivery of mail matter by carriers,) may be promptly reported to him in writing, with all necessary particulars. He will undertake the investigation of all such reports, and the application of a proper remedy for any wrong or irregular practices of which such investigation may develop the existence. The Postmaster would respectfully urge upon the business community, particularly to use every means in their power to induce their correspondents to superscribe their letters with full, explicit and plainly-written addresses. The deliveries by carrier will be greatly facilitated by the use of boxes attached to the doors of places of business and residence, for the reception of mail matter. The carriers will furnish all information as to how these boxes may be procured.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

### Commencement of the Packer Collegiate Institute.

The City of Brooklyn points with pride to its two Collegiate Institutes—the Polytechnic for boys and the Packer for girls. The grandest ornament of the Heights, however, is the Packer Institute, the object of which is to furnish to young ladies all the advantages for thorough and complete education that are enjoyed by the other sex in the best-appointed colleges. It has been in existence for twenty years, and its progress during that time has given abundant evidence of its superior advantages for moral and mental culture. The pupils are classified into three distinct departments—the collegiate, the academic and the preparatory. From this institution graduate year after year young ladies who, instead of hiding their talents, are transferred to the public schools, where they "teach the young idea how to shoot." Thus spreads the light that shines from the Heights, every public school having several lady teachers who look back to the joys and advantages of *Alma Mater* in Joralemon-street, with grateful pride, and who, in turn, communicate to others the germs of knowledge which prepare some for the Polytecnic and others for the Packer Institute in after days. Upwards of 700 young ladies attend this magnificent centre of learning every day, so that the blessings of lofty culture and social refinement are carried into almost as many homes, exerting no small influence in maintaining the status that this generation has assumed in the scale of intelligence.

The Faculty consists of the Principal, A. CHITTENDEN, Ph. D., and twenty-nine Professors and teachers—a phalanx of competency fully equal to the demands of the vast number of students.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

The twenty-third annual Commencement took place in the chapel of the Institute last evening. As usual on such occasions the *élite* and the beauty of Brooklyn were out in force. The evening was one of the finest of several days of Summer constituted, and there being no lawful bar to prevent papa and mamma from being present to witness the exercises and to applaud the efforts of the graduating young ladies, they were there smiling complacently and enjoying the programme as nicely as the youngest student in the building. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. DR. PADDOCK. The report on compositions was a most satisfactory one. The teachers in every department had been greatly encouraged with the success attending their efforts during the year as developed in the greater number of the compositions of the young ladies in the various departments. Those of the students in the collegiate department had evinced a maturedness of thought, refinement of taste in the use of language and construction of sentences, and a thoroughness of research which were creditable to teachers and authors alike. The written efforts of the pupils in the Academic department were also of a high order, and were alluded to as mostly creditable productions. The efforts by members of the graduating class, delivered before the brilliant audience, were an earnest of what had been anticipated by the report. They were as follows: "The Greeting," by Miss Mary L. Judson; "Two Poets," by Miss Mary Helvetia Burchard; "Interrogatives," by Eva L. Gregg; "The Age of Millinery," by Miss M. Louise Bates; "Character of Mrs. Gilpin," by Miss Leonora Sammis; "Ishmael," by Miss Annie A. Souper; "Powers," by Miss Emily Crampton; "Spenser and Raleigh," by Miss Josephine McAlpine; "Ancient and Modern Models," by Miss Kate L. Barron, and "Change," by Miss Margaretta M. Sutton. The diplomas were presented to the following members of the graduating class: Miss Kate L. Barron, Grenada, Miss.; Miss Mary Helvetia Burchard, Brooklyn; Miss Emily Crampton, Brooklyn; Miss Elizabeth Dalgleish, Brooklyn; Miss Eva L. Gregg, Brooklyn; Miss Mary E. Hand, Brooklyn; Miss Amélia Ingraham, Brooklyn; Miss Esther Ingraham, Brooklyn; Miss Mary L. Judson, Lansingburg, N. Y.; Miss Mary F. Leech, Brooklyn; Miss Josephine McAlpine, Union Centre, N. Y.; Miss Ermina McRoberts, Bushwick, L. I.; Miss Annie Stryker, Brooklyn; Miss Annie A. Souper, Newark, N. J.; Miss Margaretta M. Sutton, Brooklyn; Miss Caroline H. Thain, Brooklyn; Miss Helen G. Wheelock, Brooklyn; Miss Leonora Sammis, Brooklyn.

Mr. A. A. Low, President of the Board of Trustees, then made a brief and happy address, in which he congratulated the friends of the Institute upon the successful work of another year's operations. The music was under the care of Prof. MULLER, and was both tasteful in selection and creditable in performance, embracing the following: Anthem, "O, be joyful in the Lord;" chant, "Gloria in Excelsis;" chorus, "Hark! hark! we near the day;" chorus, "Come enjoy this day of pleasure," and chorus, "Cometh now the hour of parting." Altogether the twenty-third Commencement of the Packer Institute passed off in a highly satisfactory manner to all concerned.

### The Building Trade—No Men to be Employed who Won't Work Ten Hours per Day.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of master masons and builders was held at the Exchange in Liberty-street, Mr. JOHN T. CONOVER occupying the chair.

Mr. CONOVER said that the meeting had been called to consider the recent action of the bricklayers in resolving to work only eight hours per day on and after Monday next.

Mr. WEBB thought employers had gone far enough in yielding to the demands of the men. He for one should stop, and he hoped the stonemasons would do the same thing.

Mr. LAIMBEER agreed with Mr. WEBB. He said that in a short time the men would be asking $10 per day for their labor. In fact so soon as they obtained one concession they wanted another.

Mr. TOSLEVAN offered a resolution that master masons shall not pay mo e than $5 per day, and that in case a day's work is reduced to eight hours, they shall not pay more than fifty cents per hour. The resolution was withdrawn after some opposition.

Mr. BANTA then submitted the following:

*Whereas*, The master masons and builders consider it injudicious and ruinous to our trade and house pauling generally to increase the cost of the same by submitting to the "Eight Hour System," and whereas the anticipated investment in building by heavy capitalists will be driven from the market and turned into other channels, and that the workmen in less than six months will feel the evil consequences of their present demand; and whereas, we fully understand the proposed reduction of ten per cent. of the present rate of wages for twenty per cent. of the time constituting a day's work to be only temporary, and that the old rates of wages will be asked in less than a month from the present time; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we will not employ any bricklayers who are not willing to work ten hours per day.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A motion that each member deposit a sum not less than $500 and not exceeding $3,000, to be forfeited if they do not adhere to the resolution of Mr. BANTA, was voted down. The meeting then adjourned.

### The West Fifty-second-street Homicide.

The inquest in the case of JACOB PFYFLE, the German of No. 147 West Fifty-second-street, who is alleged to have been beaten to death by his wife GERTRUDE and her paramour, was concluded by Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday. The following additional testimony was taken:

*Henry H. Miller* testified as follows: I reside at No. 121 Seventh-avenue; on Monday night last I saw the deceased in front of my door in company with a woman; I asked them where they were going; the deceased said that he was going away from his wife, who, since the Saturday previous, gave him no rest, and that he did not wish longer to live with her; on Monday night when he came home he said he was attacked by his wife, who struck him with a hatchet, and if she had struck him with the sharp end he would not be talking to him then.

*George Rheinhardt*, the man who is under arrest as an accessory to the murder, was then brought up and sworn. He testified that he resided at No. 249 West Forty-ninth-street; he frequently went to see Mrs. Pfyfle, who did his washing for him; went there on Monday, at seven o'clock, for a pair of pants, which she was to mend for me, but they were not ready; Pfyfle and his wife were in the room; they were quarrelling, and Pfyfle endeavored to strike his wife; I tried to prevent him, and he struck me in the head; I then went down stairs and went home; while I was in the room Hildebrand and his wife entered and tried to separate them; during my presence Hildebrand did not strike the deceased. The witness here said that he wanted to correct a part of his sta ement. He said that the deceased was not in the room when he entered; he met him on the stairs.

*Jacob Hildebrand*, being recalled, said that when he went up to the deceased's room he found the deceased and Rheinhardt at the head of the stairs, having hold of each other, and he separated them and then went down stairs.

*John Weisman*, being duly sworn, said: I reside at No. 149 West Fifty-second-street; on Monday evening I saw Rheinhardt entering the house; Pfyfle had been quarreling with his wife frequently, and she remarked that she would get rid of him and marry Rheinhardt; a quarter of an hour after first meeting Rheinhardt, Pfyfle came out, bleeding from the nose, and said that he had been struck on the head with an ax by his wife.

*Dr. Gibson*, of Bellevue Hospital, who held the *post-mortem* examination, testified that after having made a thorough examination of the body of the deceased, he found a fracture of the base of the skull, which, in his opinion, was produced by some blunt instrument. and which was sufficient of itself to cause death.

The jury rendered a verdict as follows: "That the deceased, JACOB PFYFLE, came by his death from injuries received at the hands of his wife, GERTRUDE PFYFLE, on the night of Monday, the 15th inst. Also, we find GEO. RHEINHARDT guilty of being an accessory to the murder of JACOB PFYFLE." The prisoners were then formally examined by the Coroner, when they both denied having been concerned in the homicide. They were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IN A NEW ROLE.—DANIEL H. BURTNETTE, otherwise known as D. HENRY BURTNETTE, who has on several occasions engaged the attention of Police Magistrates in connection with alleged fraudulent checks, yesterday reappeared before Justice LEWIN at the Jefferson Market Police Court in custody of Officer MCGOWAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who had arrested him at the Ashland House upon the complaint of Mrs. CAROLINE VANDEWATER, a resident of Carmansville. In her affidavit she stated that on Saturday last, the 6th of May last, when at No. 67 West Sixteenth-street, BURNETTE had snatched from her hand a gold watch valued at $150, which he put in his pocket and refused to return. His version of the occurrence was that she had given him the watch for the purpose of having him raise money upon it for her use. He was held to answer a charge of grand larceny.

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—JAMES RUSSELL, JOHN WATSON, GEO. ANDERSON, JOSEPH ACKER, WM. BROWN, MARY BUTLER and MAGGIE MURPHY, were arrested, yesterday, in the basement of premises No. 134 Elm-street, by Officers LYMINGTON, GANANCON and MULLIGAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Concealed under the bed in the room were a complete set of burglar's implements. WATSON and ANDERSON were subsequently identified as having been concerned in the burglary at the store of C. J. OPPENHEIM & Co., No. 475 Broadway, on the 7th of June. They were all locked up at the Spring-street Police Station.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—No cases were ready to be heard before this Board yesterday, and the Board adjourned to Monday next. The following is the calendar for that day: No. 459, Catherine Ryer; No. 677, Geo. W. Smith; No. 678, Leonard F. Allen; No. 295, Michael Davis; No. 679, Peter Schneider; No. 688, John Brady; No. 681, Baker, Voorhis & Co.; No. 683, Edward Bonnell; No. 684, Joseph C. Pinckney; No. 685, Michael McGrath.

CHILD RUN OVER.—Yesterday CHARLES ALBRECHT, an infant, 3 years of age, residing with its parents at No. 22 Stanton-street, was playing in the street, near its home, when it was run over by an Adams Express Company wagon, and very seriously injured. JOSEPH GERNSTNER, the driver, was arrested, and being arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, was held in $300 bail for an examination.

FATAL COUP DE SOLEIL.—An unknown man, about 30 years of age, was found on Thursday afternoon lying on the sidewalk in Ninth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, prostrated by the heat. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital, where he died soon after admission. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest. This is the first fatal case of *coup de soleil* reported this season.

LARCENY OF WHITE LEAD.—AUGUSTUS PAGNALL, in the employ of the White Lead Manufacturing Company, was arraigned before Justice SHANDLER, at the Tombs, charged with having stolen two kegs of white lead from his employers. He was committed for trial.

SUICIDE.—WILLIAM WAUZ, a German, 55 years of age, committed suicide, yesterday afternoon, by hanging himself, at No. 128 Eldridge-street. Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold an inquest.

MINOR CITY ITEMS.—DAVID ALGERNOON was seriously injured yesterday by the caving in upon him of an embankment. He was taken to his residence, No. 568 Eleventh-avenue....Mrs. MARY MCEVOY died suddenly yesterday at No. 453 West Thirty-ninth-street, from unknown causes. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest....TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, aged 4 years, fell out of a third story window of the tenement house No. 71 Division-street, on Thursday night, and was seriously injured....MARY ANN COLEMAN, aged 12 years, residing in West Fifty-eighth-street, was seriously bitten by a mad dog. The dog was shot by a Policeman....MAGGIE and JOSEPH DOLAN, aged 4 years and 30 months of age respectively, were abandoned by their father, who is in the employ of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and were handed over to the Police. They were given in charge of the Commissioners of Charities.....JAMES GOLDING, aged 63, residing at No. 13 East Thirty-seventh-street, while employed tearing down Cheever's Church, corner of Fifteenth-street and Broadway, was struck on the head by a stone, which fractured his skull and broke his right arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

## NEW-JERSEY.

CRIME IN JERSEY CITY.—The report of the Chief of Police for the period between March 9 and May 1, shows that 207 arrests were made in Jersey City for crimes, of which 3 were for suspicion of arson; assault and battery, 23; burglary, 4; drunkenness, 21; drunk and disorderly, 85; drunkenness and vagrancy, 2; drunk and fighting, 15; larceny, (grand,) 4; larceny, (petit,) 19; picking pockets, 2; passing counterfeit money, 1; attempting to shoot, 1; all others of an inferior nature, 27. Of these 11 were held to bail for trial, 21 committed for trial, 4 gave bail to keep the peace, 15 were committed to City Prison for one day, 17 for two days, and 1 for five days; 9 were committed to the County Jail for thirty days, and 8 for sixty days; 45 were fined $2 each, and $ $5 each; 3 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum, and 1 (lunatic) sent home.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS—A WOMAN AND MAN KILLED.—A woman was killed yesterday, near the Elizabethport Station. She was engaged at the time in picking coals off the track of the Central Railroad, a train came rushing on, and, though the engineer did everything possible to attract her attention, she merely looked round and refused to stir, apparently believing it was coming on another track. She was struck by the engine and her body horribly mutilated, but died in an hour afterward. Other engineers on the road state they had often stopped their trains to wait for her to get off the track. The Company intend to prosecute, hereafter, any person found picking coals from the tracks....Late on Thursday night, while Adams Express freight train, from New-York, was passing under a bridge near Monmouth Junction, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, a brakesman named GEORGE WERTMAN, standing on the top of one of the cars, was instantly killed by coming in contact with the bridge. When picked up his head was a shapeless mass and a leg was cut in two.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER ARRESTED.—Yesterday morning a man who had just committed a robbery from a saloon at the corner of Wilsey and Warren streets, Newark, was pursued by a crowd and captured. On his arrest he gave his name as Burns, but he was immediately recognized by the Police as JAS. MCCORMICK, who had recently escaped from the custody of a constable while on the way to the Court-house to receive sentence for housebreaking. He was committed.

PHIL. KEARNY POST NO. 5, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Phil. Kearny Post, G. A. R., of Jersey City, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Commander, A. W. MARINUS; Senior Vice-Commander, FRED. T. FARRIER; Adjutant, WM. BROWNLEY; Quartermaster, CHAS. H. WEBER; Surgeon, DANIEL SHEA; Chaplain, JOSEPH L. HUGHES.

## LAW REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

*Before Judge Blatchford.*

SENTENCES.

William Heitman and William Falling, convicted of doing business as distillers without having paid the special tax, were yesterday brought up for sentence. The Court sentenced Heitman to pay a fine of $1,000, and suspended sentence against Falling and discharged him upon his own recognizance.

In the cases of James A. Burke, convicted of forgery, and Ira Barber, convicted of defrauding the Government, sentence was postponed for one week.

INTERNAL REVENUE CASE—CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.

*The United States* vs. *Ferdinand Sulzberger, George Strus, Charles Hartman, William Silver, Jacob Flusbauer and Jacob Hess.*—The proceedings in this case were this morning resumed.

*Mr. Blake*, recalled, and testified that the hose found on the premises was taken to his office at the time the liquor was taken there; everything that he thought would be of importance on the trial was taken from the premises to his office; he and those with him measured the distance between the cistern room and the pipe in the rectifier's wall by the hose aforementioned, and then took an actual measurement of the hose; the hose was long enough to make the connection between the two places perfect; about seventy feet of the hose was found up stairs screwed on to the water-pipe; the hose had apparently been freshly cut; there was a difference in the size of the hose; at the time there appeared to be no way to attach the different pieces of hose toge her.

*William Archibald*, Deputy Collector with Mr. Blake, testified in reference to the seizure the same in substance as Mr. Blake.

*William Wheaton*, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, testified that he was on the premises on the day after the seizure and measured the liquor. He had formerly been a distiller.

Assistant District-Attorney Bell offered in evidence the report of Mr. Wheaton, to show that the quantity on hand in the mash tno and liquor in the cistern far exceed the quantity entered in the distillers' books on the day of the seizure, and that the notice filed was for a still of 100 gallons. It is alleged by the Government that the capacity of the still was 1,000 gallons.

The report was admitted as evidence.

*Mr. Wheaton* resumed his testimony as follows: He found 750 bushels of grain in the tubs, in a state of fermentation ready for distilling; the oldest of the mash was not over five days; he found 267 gallons in the cistern; the still he found there would run 1,000 gallons a day; he was present when Mr. Blake and Mr. Sproule were in the cistern room; saw two pieces of hose in one corner; knew there were two pieces, for they were of different colors; the still, to the best of his knowledge, was in order to run its full capacity; he measured the still, and it would charge about 800 gallons at a time; would boil with that amount in the Winter; mash would keep about ten days; an expert could always tell nearly the exact age of mash; the quantity of grain in mash is determined by its thickness, according to the amount of water mixed with it; he had paced off the distance between the pipe that came through the rectifiers' wall to the cistern and estimated it at about seventy-five feet.

Mr. Bell offered in evidence the distillers' book, kept on the premises, which showed on the four days previous to the seizure 216 bushels of grain used for the purpose of distilling and making mash, and that the still had not been used before in twenty-six days, as it was entered on the book on each of the preceding days during that time, "No spirits distilled this day."

The book was admitted as evidence.

*Robert B. Boyd*, General Inspector Distilled Spirits, Seventh District, testified, that he visited the rectifying place every morning, and the distillery, upon the Collector's order; he branded the barrels, and was assisted in the drawing off frequently by Straus, Hartman, Flushauer and Hess; had seen these persons there nearly every time he went there; had often seen Sulzberger in the distillery; had also often seen the defendants at the rectifying establishment; Mr. Straus ordered the laborers in German in the habit of making entries in the rectifying place; they had ordered Straus and also Flushauer to have certain things done in the rectifying place; they at other times addressed themselves in German to the laborers, who at once did what Boyd had desired; his duties were to mark, gauge, brand and inspect the liquors distilled at the distillery; he was Assistant Assessor drew the liquor, and Boyd branded and gauged it; his duties in the recifiers' was nearly the same as in the distillery.

The Government here rested, and the defence gave the following testimony:

*Michael Hayes* testified that in 1867 he was an engineer for Mr. Hartman in the distillery spoken of; he commenced work five days before the seizure; his position when at work was in the alleyway, and he could have seen any hose or pipe anywhere near that place; he was partly supplied with water from the rectifying establishment; the still was not in operation at the time of the seizure; the engine was running for the purpose of cleansing the mash tubs; the pump in the engine-room pumps cold water; the pump is the only one on the roof; when enough water was pumped into the cooler the person who was at the tub would tap three times on the pipe as a signal to him to stop pumping; Hess was the watchman; he had nothing to do with the manufacture of spirits; had never heard him give any orders; never knew of any water ever being sent into the distillery from the rectifiers'; he would have known it if any had ever been run there; the still was in perfect order on the night of the seizure; the top of the still was rotten and had to be propped up; the props had fallen down; never had experience in inspecting stills, but could tell whether a still was in order or not; it was not in order and could not be used in February last; it was fulfilled and seen anybody but the Government officer open the cistern room; he could hear the noise made by the pump when in operation a half block off; it was six-horse power; he furnished the steam to the rectifying place; there was no steam given to the rectifiers that night; did not know what steam was used for in the rectifying place; he never had been there in his life; knew nothing about it; had worked in a distillery but six months prior to the time he went to work for the defendants; Mr. Stumeman, the foreman, was the man that employed him, and always paid him; Mr. Ligtenstaff was foreman at the time of the seizure; had seen Hartman there; never heard him give any orders; had seen Straus there occasionally; also Mr. Flushauer and Sulzberger in the office; he was not the only engineer; there was another one, who was not there on the night of the seizure; his own hours were from seven P. M. to seven A. M.; generally worked with from thirty to forty pounds of steam; they were clearing out the mash tubs from seven P. M. on the night of the 3d; at the time Mr. Blake seized the place, at one A. M. on the morning of the 4th, there was from 40 to 50 pounds of steam on; it takes about forty pounds to run the pump; it takes as much steam to run the pump as to run the distillery; had often carried fifty pounds of steam when they were doing nothing; but anything was done until that night at twelve o'clock, when we commenced to clean out the mash tubs there were but two mash tubs on the place; it took about two hours to wash out the tubs; it was done with cold water; he did nothing else that night but clean out the tubs which were situated on the floor over the engine-room; that was the only place they can get water on that floor is to pump it up by steam; the water is procured directly from the pipe in the street; the only use they have for the pump is to feed the boiler, wash the tubs and fill the cooler; his pump was not running when Mr. Blake got there; he had just filled the cooler, which had taken an hour; he stopped at twelve o'clock A. M.; there was no pipe in the alleyway that night; had given no steam that night to the still or to the rectifying house; no one but him could have given them steam; no one touches the engine but him; the cooler was on the third floor on the roof; the tubs that he washed out were on the second floor; there are but three men besides himself at the distillery on the night of the seizure; the three taps as a signal were given on the water pipe; did not know what became of the water after it was pumped into the cooler and mash tubs; saw Mr. Blake about five minutes after he received the signal on the pipe; the top of the still was propped up with beams; the still is about three or four feet high, which leaves a space of about six feet to the ceiling; the props ran up to the ceiling; never knew of a still being propped up to keep it from shaking; the cooler was full of dirty water; did not know what it was pumped full of cold water for; the distiller told him that the cooler was full of dirty water, and ordered him to pump it full of cold water; did not know what the cooler is used for.

The Court adjourned. Case still on.

### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AT CHAMBERS.

*Before Judge Ingraham.*

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY TO RESTRAIN THE PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS.

*John J. Howell and Joseph M. De Veau* vs. *The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company et al.*—On Wednesday, the 17th inst., an injunction in this case was obtained from Judge INGRAHAM against the following-named defendants, on the application of John J. Howell and Joseph M. De Veau. The defendants enjoined are: The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, Henry Keep, H. Henry Baxter, Samuel Sloan, Benjamin Nathan, James H. Benedict, John W. Burke, George S. Scott, John Bloodgood, Russell Sage, Frederick P. James, Walter S. Gurnee, Martin L. Sykes, Jr., John B. Turner, Perry H. Smith, George L. Dunlap, Wm. H. Ferry, Alexander Mitchell, Albert L. Pritchard, James R. Young and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The following is the injunction, and from it, and the statement below, our readers will learn the nature of the action:

INJUNCTION.

It appearing to my satisfaction, by the complaint in this action duly verified and by the affidavits thereto annexed, that sufficient grounds for this order exist, and the plaintiffs having given security as required by law, I do hereby order that the defendants above-named show cause before me at a Special Term, held in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., why an order of injunction should not be made in this action, as prayed for in the complaint, and why such further or other order should not be made in the premises, as to the Court may seem just. And I do hereby further order, that until cause shall have been so shown and until the order of the Court thereupon, the defendants in this action and each of them, and their attorneys, agents and officers do absolutely refrain from creating or anyissuing capital stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the purpose of making, apportioning or paying a dividend or dividends upon its present existing capital stock, and also from making or apportioning any dividend upon the present preferred capital stock of said Company, payable in such preferred capital stock.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Justice.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

The complaint and affidavits upon which this injunction was granted, after setting forth that the Chicago and Northwestern Company is a corporation created by virtue of the laws of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, and that it has a place of business in this City, where meetings are held for the transaction of business, set forth, among other things, that the President, Henry Keep, who is a Director of said Company; Albert L. Pritchard, the Treasurer, and all of the Directors, except John B. Turner, Perry H. Smith, Geo. L. Dunlap, Wm. H. Ferry and Alexander Mitchell, are residents of the State of New-York. That about the 5th of June, 1859, this corporation was created and organized by virtue of the laws of Illinois and Wisconsin, and under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad, and to enable the purchasers thereof to form as a corporation," approved Feb. 19, 1859, and an act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, entitled "An act to facilitate and authenticate the formation of a corporation by the purchasers of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company," approved March 14, 1859. That said corporation, thus created and organized under said laws, possessed all the rights and franchises theretofore possessed by the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, with power to consolidate its stock, franchises and property with the stock, &c., of any other railroad company

bid; Pennsylvania Coal, 195; Canton, 49; Western Telegraph, 37¾ ₱ cent.

The Railway Share market was very strong and active on Reading; firm and active on Rock Island and Pittsburg; steady on the Northwests and Fort Wayne, and weak on the New-York Stocks. There was some disposition to bear New-York Central and Erie, and sales were made as low as 133¾ and 69 ₱ cent. respectively. Neither Stock appeared to have much positive support at the Boards or in the Long Room, but at the close of the dealings this afternoon there was some bidding for Central at 133¾@133¾, and for Erie 69¼@69¾ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Railways were steady; the Public Funds firm; Gold weak, and sales down to 140¼ ₱ cent.

| | Thur | Fri. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-ans | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 113 | 113¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| N. Y. Central | 134¾ | 133¾ |
| Erie | 69¾ | 69¼ |
| Hudson | 141 | 141 |
| Reading | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Mich. Southern | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| Ohio and Miss | 29¾ | 29¼ |
| Pittsburg | 86¾ | 87¼ |
| Toledo | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| Illinois 6s, new | 74¾ | 75 |
| Virginia 6s | 59¾ | 59 |
| Missouri | 93¾ | 74 |
| Canton | 53¾ | 65 |
| N. West Pref | 77¾ | 77¼ |
| Rock Island | 104¾ | 105¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| W. U. Telegraph | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| St. Paul Pref | 76¾ | 77¾ |
| St. Paul Com | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| American Gold | 140¾ | 140¾ |
| Bills on London | 110¾ | 110¾ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg. '81 | 11-16 |
| 5-20 c. 1865, new is | 113¾ |
| 5-20 coup., 1867 | 114 |
| 10-40 coup | 106¾ |
| 10-40 500 & 1,000 | 106¾ |
| 5-20s of 1865, n. ex-d | 106¾ |
| 6 ₱ cent. Cur. Int | 102¾ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Reg B'y L | 107¾ |
| N. Y. coup. B'y Loan | 111 |
| N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870 | 102 |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872 | 101¾ |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873 | 101¾ |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874 | 101¾ |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875 | 101¾ |
| N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877 | 101¾ |
| N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1878 | 103¾ |
| N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1879 | 99 |
| N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875 | 97 |
| N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1876 | 94 |
| Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870 | 99¾ |
| Illinois C. Bonds, 1880 | 101½ |
| Illinois reg., 1881 | 100¾ |
| Illinois coup., 7 ₱ ct. 1860 | 100¾ |
| Ill. 6s. coup., 7 ₱ ct. 1862 | 100¾ |
| Illinois 6s, 7 ₱ ct. 1865 | 100¾ |
| Illinois 6s, 7 ₱ ct. 1870 | 100¾ |
| Illinois 6s, new | 74¾ |
| Missouri 6s, 6 ₱ cent | 75 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 94 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 | 93 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. 188 | 90 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1st coup | 98¾ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7's, con. 1876 | 103 |
| Erie 7s, 2nd mtg., 1859 | 103¾ |
| Erie 7s, 2nd mtg., 1870 | 102¾ |
| Erie 6s, 2d mtg., 1885 | 97 |
| Erie 7s, 1st mtg., 1859 | 92 |
| Erie 7s, 1st mtg., 1888 | 88 |
| Buf. N. Y. & Erie, 1st | 106¾ |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70, 102 | |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., F. & A. | 100 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., 7s | 100 |
| Harlem 1st M | 101 |
| Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-72 | 111¾ |
| Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st M., 8s | 113¾ |
| Chi. R. Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M | 113¾ |
| Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M | 95 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s, 1 | 94 |
| Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo | 95 |
| Pac. R. 7s, Mo., 1st M | 104 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 85 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. Fund | 99 |
| Chic. & N. W. int. bds | 93¾ |
| Con. 7 ₱ cent. coupons | 93¾ |
| Con. 7 ₱ cent. ex bds | 90¾ |
| Han. & St. Jo. 6s, con | 90 |
| Han. & St. Jo. conv | 100 |
| Lack. & West'n. bds | 98 |
| Del. L. & W. 1st M | 98 |

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,893,037 44; payments, $4,705,063 37; balance, $95,744,463 55. The receipts include for Customs, $203,000; for Gold Notes, $94,000.

The price of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Company was advanced to 102 on the 18th inst. Subscriptions will be received, less the interest, to July 1, at 6 ₱ cent. in currency; and after that date, interest at the same rate must be added. The Bonds will be dated July 1, 1868, and the Company expect to be able to deliver them as rapidly as they are ordered. If they cannot, certificates will be issued and the Bonds will be delivered in the order in which subscriptions are received, as each twenty-mile section of road is accepted by the United States Commissioners. No Bonds with July coupons remain unsold. The Company believe, according to their Circular of yesterday, that these Bonds, at the present rate, "are the cheapest security in the market, and reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance. Agents must receive subscriptions subject to this condition."

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road were in

| | |
|---|---|
| May, 1868 | $196,224 |
| May, 1867 | 178,382 |
| First week in June, 1868 | 46,986 |
| Same week, 1867 | 40,509 |
| Six months, Dec. 1 to May 31 | 954,547 |
| Corresponding months, 1867 | 896,695 |

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $960,023

The following is the summary for the week:

| CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | Pkgs. | Value. | WAREHOUSED. | Pkgs. | Value. | WITHDRAWN. | Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool | 521 | $169,621 | 343 | $141,338 | 237 | $104,439 | | |
| Man. of Cotton | 596 | 159,761 | 164 | 46,809 | 86 | 28,163 | | |
| Man. of Silk | 246 | 180,936 | 28 | 31,274 | 29 | 28,648 | | |
| Man. of Flax | 547 | 125,899 | 173 | 43,757 | 234 | 37,849 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 168 | 42,717 | 794 | 17,861 | 337 | 10,173 | | |
| Total | 2,078 | $678,934 | 1,500 | $281,039 | 969 | $209,272 | | |
| | | 281,3.9 | | | | 678,984 | | |
| Total entered | | $960,023 | Total marketed | | | $888,256 | | |

At the annual election of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, held on the 3d instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Wm. C. Pierrepont, Pierrepont Manor; Marcellus Massey, Charles E. Bill, Samuel F. Phelps, John Ferguson, Isaac N. Phelps, C. Zabriskie, Jr., New-York; Gardner Colby, John S. Farlow, Boston, Mass.; David Utley, Rome; Solon D. Hungerford, Adams, N. Y.; Talcott H. Camp, Watertown, N. Y.; Delos DeWolf, Oswego, N. Y.

The failure of the Stock Exchange firm of Messrs. GOODYEAR BROTHERS and DURAND was announced this morning. Report says they have suffered of late by the rise in Rock Island, Reading, &c. They had the credit of a large business and considerable pecuniary strength a few years ago, but of late were less known in the operations of the Street. No statement is yet given of the extent of their involvements.

The Hartford and New-Haven Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of $3 ₱ share, free of tax, payable July 1. New-York stockholders will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company a net dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable July 1.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in June were

| | |
|---|---|
| 1868 | $73,992 |
| 1867 | 67,186 |
| Increase | $6,606 |

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has advanced the price of its First Mortgage 6 ₱ cent. coin-bearing Bonds to 102, or full 2 ₱ cent. on the recent current rate. At the advanced figures subscriptions are being received in quite liberal sums. The Bonds, which are now being subscribed for, will be dated July 1, 1868. The Company expects to be able to deliver the new issue promptly. There are now six hundred and forty miles of the road completed and in operation; and unusual energy is being displayed by the Company in pushing the road westward. An average of two miles of track is being laid daily. A great force is at work all along the line to Salt Lake, and it is probable that it will be open to the Pacific in 1869, instead of 1870. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company are now being marketed at the rate of about $200,000 a day; and the proceeds, with all other available resources, are being employed in advancing with all practicable enterprise, the work of construction.

The United States Six ₱ cent. currency bearing bonds, known as the Pacific Railroad Aid Bonds, are offered for sale by Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. These bonds are an absolute thirty years' loan. The Treasury Department receives them, in exchange for the com-bearing national securities, held as a pledge for the national bank circulation.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of June 16, says:

"We understand the Board of Water Commissioners, a few days ago, ordered, through the National Bank of the State of Missouri, $105,000 in gold to be purchased in New-York, to be delivered to the National Bank of the Republic in that city, to be placed to the credit of the City Comptroller by the 20th inst., to pay the interest (of 3 per cent.) on the issue of $3,500,000 St. Louis City Water Bonds, which falls due on the 25th of June, 1868."

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.


HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.


### BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Wall and Nassau sts.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Crosby-st., e. s., lot No. 58, 25x93.1x25x91.6 | $40,400
Houston-st., s. s., bet. Forsyth and Eldridge, 9x11, of Vsuit No. 8 | 400
Houston-st., s. s., bet. Forsyth and Eldridge, ⅝ths of Vsuit No. 8 | 250
Harlem Heights, lots Nos. 3 and 4 Parkinson est. | nom.
Forty-sec. n. s., 217.4 6-10th ft. w. of Factory-st., 16.8 x84.7 6-10th | 5,000
18th-st., s. s., 130.3 ft. e of Irving-place | 13,000
66th-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.8 | 22,000
73d-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 8x102.2 | 3,000
119th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Avenue A, 38x100.10 | 3,400
123d-st., s. s., 237.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 37.6x100.11 | 1,800
1st-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 128th-st., 25x101.2 | 1,400
3d-av., s. e. corner of 97th-st., 650x100 | 15,000
8th-av., s. w. corner of 153d-st., 94.11x100x62.3x62.7x30 | 13,000

*Leases Recorded.*

10th-st., No. 365 E., 5 years, per year | $1,100
Avenue B, No. 37, 5 years, per year | 2,000
3d-av., No. 930, 4 years and 10 months, per year | 1,800

*KINGS COUNTY.*

*Brooklyn.*

Adelphi-st., e. s., 257.5 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x126.8 | $3,200
Bartlett-st., lots Nos. 9 and 12, Dimon property | 1,450
Bedford-av., s. e. cor. of Myrtle-av | 6,500
Dean-st. and Hudson-av. s. w. cor., 120x214.5x100x114.5x24x100 | 7,900
Dean-st., s. s. 120 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 80x30x114.5x100x114.5 | 6,800
Degraw-st., s. s., 2-0 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100 | 1,840
Desmonico-place, e. s., 65 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x95 | 600
Douglass-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Howard-av., 25x100 | 600
Grant-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 50x112.8 | 600
Hall-st., w. s., 311.1 ft. s. of Greene-av., 41.8x100 | 4,000
Hall-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Greene-av., 41.8x100 | 4,000
Hall-st., w. s., 394.5 ft. s. of Greene-av., 41.8x100 | 4,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 18.9x100 | 2,400
Hoyt-st., e. s., between Bergen-pl. and Wyckoff-st., 90x175 | 12,000
Jacob-st., n. w. s., 330 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 106.11x100 | 800
Lefferts-st. and Grand-av., 212.11 ft. w. of n. w. cor., 15.8x27 | 891
Madison-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 40x200 | 5,000
Newel-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100 | 650
Ryerson-st., e. s., 240 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100 | 4,750
Smith-st. and Warren-sts., s. e. cor., 100x100 | 5,500
Wallabout Bridge Road, 52.10 ft. e. of Sandford-st., 52.10x104x30x87.3 | 250
S. 3d-st., n. s., 110.8 ft. e. of 5th-st., 22.3x101 | 6 500
20th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x200 | nom.
Flushing-av., n. s., 367 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 33x35x23x12.2x50x50 | 500
Franklin-av., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 25x101.6 | 4,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 159.9 ft. s. of Concord-st., 42x175.3x200.3x irr | 5,600
Hudson-av., w. s., 243.9 ft. s. of Concord-st., 21x200.3x63.7x117x10.5x100 | 5,600
Park-av., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x97.9
Tompkins-av., s. e. cor. of Quincy-st., 107x100.6 | 6,000
Vernon-av. and Franklin-st., s. w. cor., 20.9x300.6 | 5,000
6th-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 30x100 | 2,400
8th-av., s. s., 125 ft. s. of 18th-st., 18 2x80 | 3,000
6th-av., e. s., 93.8 ft. s. of 18th-st., 18.2x80 | 3,000

*Brooklyn Leases Recorded.*

Atlantic and Portland avs., n. e. cor., 9 yrs., per yr. | $240
Fulton and Portland avs., n. e. cor., upper floors, 6 years, per year | 425

*Gravesend.*

Coney Island Road, w. s., lots No. 1 to 6, Voorheis' "North Woods" property | $1,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

*Flushing.*

Road to Old House Landing adjoining Kirkner's ¾ acre | $400

*Newtown.*

"Myers' addition," Irving-place, lots Nos. 169, 170, 25x100 | $225
Hunter's-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Jane-st., 25x100 | 50

*Hunter's Point.*

West 8th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 27, 28, block 32, 50x100 | $2,200

*College Point.*

Washington-av. and Park-st., s. w. corner, lots Nos. 169, 170, each 25x100 | $300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*Lewisboro.*

Highway passing Roscoe's prem., s. s., 25 acres | $200
Indefinitely located, 3 acres | 100
Highway passing Roscoe's prem., n. s., 25 acres | 1,000

*Mount Pleasant.*

Highway from lower to upper crossroads, w. s., 30 acres | $8,000

*Morrisania.*

Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 282, Inwood, est. of Emma Morris | $2,125
141st-st., n. s., lot No. 16, block No. 11, N. New-York, 20x100 | 1,300

*Rye.*

Adj. R. R., lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 21, map P.
Duffy's prop., Portchester, about 8 acres | $2,200

*Somers.*

Highway to Purdy's Station, n. s., 2 acres | $850

*West Farms.*

Warren and Clinton avs., s. e. cor., 100x100, Mount Hope | $500

*Westchester.*

Boston Post-road, 5¼ acres, extending to West Farms and Hunter's Point Road | $10,000

NEW-JERSEY.

*Jersey City.*

Erie-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of North 5th-st., 25x100 | $1,600
Essex-st., n. s., strip of lot No. 9, 2x100 | 300
Monmouth-st., w. s., 59.4 ft. n. of South 5th-st., 11.10½x44 | 1,250
Wayne-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Merceles-st., 20x75 | 2,300
South 3d-st., n. s., 283.4 ft. w. of Grove-st., 16.8x100 | 3,475

*Hoboken.*

Bloomfield-st., e. s., 120 ft. n. of 8th-st., 18.4x75 | $8,000
Willow-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 3d-st., 20x95 | 560

*Hudson City.*

Rose Terrace, e. s., lot No. 25, 25x100 | $600

*Bergen.*

Lexington-av., lots Nos. 26 and 28, 50x100 | 1,000

## GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 19, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls. | 16 | Barley, bushels | ... |
| Flour, bbls. | 2,693 | Malt, bushels | 350 |
| Flour, bags | ... | Peas, bushels | ... |
| Cornmeal, bbls. | 200 | Pork, bbls | 5 |
| Cornmeal, bags | 870 | Cut Meats, pkgs | 168 |
| Wheat, bushels | ... | Lard, pkgs | 84 |
| Corn, bushels | 97,107 | Beef, tcs. and bbls. | ... |
| Rye, bushels | 75 | Whisky, bbls | ... |
| Oats, bushels | 118,529 | Petroleum, bbls | 3,778 |

ASHES—Have been dull and heavy at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 25@$10 37 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been salable and steady; Yellow, 61c.@65c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been quite moderate since our last, on the basis of previous quotations for desirable work, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1(@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 85@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in request and steady, including common Hard at $8 50@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Fronts at $45@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at previous quotations, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights, Plain Sperm at 45c.@46c., and Patent do., 56c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in fair demand at uniform prices. Rosendale at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been quoted steady but dull.

COFFEE—Has been quiet and on the decline. We quote: Java at 23¼c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15¾c.@18c.; Laguayra, 15¾c.@16¾c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been less activity in this line to-day, owing partly to the further advance of ¾c. ₱ lb. claimed by holders of desirable lots. The market, however, closes firmly. Sales have been reported of 1,988 bales, including 1,134 bales to spinners, 628 bales to speculators and 226 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their circular for the current week:

*Closing Prices of Cotton.*

| | Upland. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ₱ lb. | 27 | 27¼ | 27½@27¾ |
| Good Ordinary | 28 | 28¼ | 28½@28¾ |
| Low Middling | 29½ | 29¾ | 30 @30¼ |
| Middling | 31½ | 31¾ | 31¾@31¾ |
| Good Middling | 32 | 32¼ | 32¾@33 |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Sales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts at this port thus far this week | 2,699 |
| Receipts last week | 3,625 |
| Receipts preceding week | 4,804 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868 | 354,478 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867 | 580,990 |
| Receipts same time last year, 1867 | 679,672 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 273,927 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 657,438 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1868 | 212,601 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, | 365,128 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 438,119 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 472,590 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 381,090 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 496,300 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 65,000 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867 | 2,145,000 |
| Receipts same time 1866-7 | 1,787,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,931,988 |
| Receipts preceding cotton year | 2,154,476 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to same date | 1,642,000 |
| Exports same time 1866-7 | 1,395,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,557,054 |
| Exports preceding cotton year | 1,554,664 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 | 80,296 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates | 135,000 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 250,000 |

DRY GOODS—The demand has been quite limited since our last, and has been mainly for small lots of seasonable fabrics, which, however, have been quoted at price rather more favorable to buyers. Undesirable goods have been very slow of sale, and quite irregular.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Continue inactive at unchanged prices.

FEATHERS—Have been quiet and depressed, including Live Geese at 77½c.@87½c. ₱ ₱.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in demand at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ₱ box.

FISH—The offerings have been rather light, and the demand has been limited; prices, however, have been generally well supported. We quote: Dry Cod at $5 87@$6 87½ ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21 75@$23 25; No. 2 do., $17 75@$20 50; No. 3 do., $10 50@$13 50 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring, 86@$2 50 ₱ box; Salmon Herring, 30c.@45c. for Scaled, and 22½c.@25c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been very quiet, including Layer Raisins at $3 95@$4 ₱ box, Currants at 11c.@11¼c., Almonds at 13c.@36c., and Figs at 11c.@22c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand for home use and for export; prices, however, have not varied materially. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 10@$7 80; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 15@$8 75; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 75@$10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 15@$9 85 ₱ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $7 10@$7 80 |
| Extra State | 8 15@10 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 8 10@13 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 9 15@ 9 85 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 9 90@13 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 00@13 50 |

Commerce Extra Minnesota.....11 00@16 50

Southern Flour has been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $9 30@$10 80 for very poor to fair, and $10 80@$16 60 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour has been rather more active; sales have been reported of 1,500 sacks at $10 40@$13 for fair to very choice. Rye Flour is in less request at $8 50@$10 50 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal has been rather quiet at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey, $5 60@$6 for Western, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 50 for City, $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Prime and Spring Wheat has been sparingly offered to-day at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The high figures demanded by holders, together with the rise in freights, have operated as a check on export purchases. Sales have been confined to small lots of White Canada on private terms; mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring at $2 18@$2 20; No. 2 Spring, part at $2 12; and White Californis on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn has been moderately inquired for, chiefly by the home trade, at reduced prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 07½ for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 07 for the best; $1 09@$1 11 for White and Yellow Western in bushel. Rye continues quite dull at from $1 90@$2 ₱ bushel. A. M. June 18, 1868: In Barley or Malt, Oats have been in limited demand, and quoted a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels Western at 82½c. in store, and 83½c. afloat, ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fulton ville during the twenty-four hours ending 10 A. M. June 18, 1868: In Canal, Oswego, wheat; Lalla Rookh, Buffalo, corn; Armenia, Oswego, wheat; J. L. Davis, Buffalo, oats; Ruth, Buffalo, wheat; Yorktown, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Carrie R. Vaugh, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Camden, Buffalo, corn; Geo. W. Tifft, Lockport, corn; H. G. Dodge Oswego, wheat; Wm. Walker, Buffalo, oats; Chas. Starr, Buffalo, wheat; H. B. Craig, Oswego, wheat; Geo. W. Mitchell, Buffalo, wheat; Jas. Frazer, Oswego, oats, &c.; Alexander, Buffalo, oats; M. Melvin, Buffalo, oats, &c.

GLUE—Has been quiet but steady, at 18c.@18¾c. for English, ₱ lb.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very lightly dealt in at 18c.@18¾c., and 22c.@22½c. respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is in demand and firm at $86@$87 ₱ ton.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand and heavy at 70c.@80c., for shipping, and $1@$1 35 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in limited demand at 75c.@95c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive at former prices, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 8c.@30c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb. The week's business in this line, Messrs. WELLS notices thus: "Concerning the market, there is nothing new to report. The trade continues dull and quotations are almost nominal. Our advices this week from the hop districts of Central New-York are of about the same nature as last reported. New yards are coming on finely, while old ones show no signs of improvement. One of our correspondents, writing from Oneida, N. Y., says: 'I have been making a tour among the hop yards of this section of country, and found most of them looking well. Old yards, or such of them as were picked very early last season are looking bad. Lice are reported in some sections, but it is always by growers who have their old hops on hand. Those who sold last Fall complain of no lice and say their yards are looking splendidly. I have visited many yards but have not seen a louse, nor do I believe there is any.' The above letter is reliable and needs no comment. We would here take occasion to suggest, however, that if those unfortunate growers could but realize the immensity of the hop-growing space of this country and Europe, they might then be led to believe it would require something more than a total failure of their respective yards to bring about the much desired advance in prices, and establish a market for their hops. It is an indisputable fact that the general prospect of a large and good hop crop never was more encouraging than now, both in this country and in Europe. Advices from all sections of the country continue favorable. Imports into New-York from May 23 to date: from Bremen, 47 bales; from Canada, 11 bales. Exports for same period, to Liverpool, 30 bales; Canada 83, New-Granada 1, Mexico 7, British West Indies 3, Venezuela 1, Brazil 3, Cuba 9; total 137 bales. Our London letters of 6th instant report that market as exhibiting great heaviness. Almost absolute inactivity prevailed by reason of the extraordinary favorable reports of the growing crop. No settled alteration of prices, however, was then current, owing to the want of business, but it was thought hops could then be bought from 3c. to 5s. per cwt. cheaper. Reports from every district of the English plantations are of the most encouraging character. The vine—in spite of the general sprinkling of fly, which continues—progresses in a most astonishing manner, and never did it look so promising at this comparatively early period of its growth. Assuming, therefore, that the fly does not materially increase, there is every reason to believe that the result will be one of the largest crops ever produced in England. Reports from Belgium and the Poperinghe districts may be summed up in one word—magnificent. From Bavaria, also, the accounts are extremely encouraging for large crops, the recent rains having very much refreshed and invigorated the plant. In Bohemia there is a little appearance of fly, but not sufficient to influence the crop; markets flat."

HEMP—Has been quiet and generally weak in price, including American at $170@$180 for undressed, and $270@$290 for dressed, ₱ ton; Jute at 5c.@6¼c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manilla, 10½c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in fair request at rating prices.

LATHS—Have been quiet and depressed, at $8@$8 25 for Eastern, ₱ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been in active demand, and very firm in price, including Oak Slaughter and Salted good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 41c.@45c.: Oak Slaugnter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 26¼c.@27¼c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 26¼c.@27¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26¼c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 26¾c.@27¾c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 23c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in fair request at $1 35 for Common and $2 25 for Lump ₱ bb.

LUMBER—Has been in demand at uniform prices, including Eastern Spruce at $20 50@$23 ₱ 1,000 feet.

METALS—There has been a rather better inquiry for Iron; but other articles have been very sparingly sought after. We quote: Ingot Copper at 22¾c.@23¾c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron $37@$38; No. 2 do., $33@$36; Scotch Pig, $38@$42; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $82@$88 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¾c.@6¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c. @24¼c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 27¼c.@27½c., in gold, ₱ lb. Zinc, 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in very moderate request at drooping prices, including Porto Rico at 45c.@73½c.; Cuba at 38c.@37¾c.; English Islands at 56c.@58c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand since our last, including spirits Turpentine at 45c.@46½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $3@$11 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50 @$4 75; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Has been very quiet since our last, including Crude Whale at 80c.@82½c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.@86c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 18; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 50; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 11@$1 13; Olive, $2 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been less sought after, and quoted heavy, at 15¾c.@16¾c. for Crude in bulk; 20c. @21c. for do. in bbls.; 30c.@33c. for Refined, in bond, and 36c.@36¾c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been more freely offered, and has been in very moderate request at decidedly lower prices. Other kinds have attracted very little attention, but have been quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $28 12@$28 62, closing at $28 12 cash, for New Western Mess; $27 75@$28 for old Mess; $24 25@$24 75 for Prime Mess, and $22 50@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, including buyer June, and seller July, at $28 50@$28 62 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet and rather heavy. Sales equal to 14 pkgs. at 16c.@17c. for Hams, and 12½c.@13c. for Shoulders; also 19½c.@20½c. for bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues inactive; 130 boxes changed hands at 15½c. for ice-cured Stratford; and on private terms, for long cut Hams, ₱ lb. Lard has been in less demand and a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 tcs. and bbls. at 16¾c.@18¾c. for poor to very choice, chi

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868.



**Amusements this Evening.**

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Moran, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE—BULL IN CHINA SHOP—OLD GUARD.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. B. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
HANDSOME JACK—NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD—MAT O' THE GLEN—A WIFE IN WILLIAMSBURG. Characters by Mr. G. C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Germon, Mr. K. Johnstone, and others.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st, near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS, BURLESQUES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 59th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PHRENOLOGICAL CLASS ROOM.
No. 389 Broadway.
FREE SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
56th-st., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES and SCULPTURES.



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**Notice.**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

There will be a grand review of troops in London to-day, which the Queen will attend. In consequence, the day will be observed as a holiday, and all business suspended.

It was proposed last night in the House of Lords that, in consequence of the unusual services rendered by the troops composing the Abyssinian expedition, special honors should be extended to them on their return. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, thought it would be a bad precedent, and the matter was dropped.

The announcement that Prince MILAN had been proclaimed as the successor of Prince MICHAEL of Servia was premature, but it is probable that he will be chosen.

A solemn requiem mass was performed in Paris yesterday to commemorate the death of MAXIMILIAN. The Princess CARLOTTA and Gen. MIRAMON attended.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a number of bills and petitions were introduced and referred to Committees. On motion of Mr. MORGAN, the adverse vote of the previous day on the bill for the relief of certain exporters of rum and alcohol was reconsidered, and, after debate, the bill was passed—yeas 26, nays 14. The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions passed in the House yesterday, denouncing the land treaty with the Osage Indians, which was read. The bill in relation to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up, and Mr. EDMUNDS spoke in opposition to it. A general debate followed, after which the bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. O'NEILL's bill, providing for the safety of passengers at sea, which was under discussion at the hour of adjournment on the previous day, was again taken up and finally passed. A synopsis of its provisions has already appeared in the TIMES. The bill for the extension of the wood-screw patent of THOMAS W. HARVEY, for the benefit of his widow and heirs, was discussed at length, the question being on a motion to lay on the table. At the close of the debate the bill was rejected—yeas, 64; nays, 71. The Conference Committee on the bill removing political disabilities from certain persons in the Southern States, submitted a report which strikes from the list the names of GEORGE S. HOUSTON, of Alabama, and GEORGE W. JONES, of Tennessee. Mr. BECK made a minority report defending Messrs. HOUSTON and JONES, and the reports were discussed at length. A vote was taken on the majority report, which resulted in its being rejected—yeas, 78; nays, 55—less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative. A motion to reconsider the vote was made, and after some discussion, the Senate concurrent resolution giving thanks to Mr. STANTON was agreed to—yeas, 102; nays, 24. A number of miscellaneous bills, which had been amended by the Senate, were considered and the amendments agreed to; after which the House adjourned.

### GENERAL.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has for some time had under consideration a bill giving positive rank to staff officers in the navy. The Committee having heard the arguments of officers representing the staff, had decided to report a bill; but within a few days Admirals RADFORD and PORTER, Capts. BREESE, HOWELL, and other line officers, have presented arguments against it, and the whole subject has been again reopened before the Committee.

Two pedestrians, named MCETERICK and SCOTT, undertook to walk 100 miles, in Boston, a day or two since. MCETERICK completed his task in twenty-one hours, as was declared, and SCOTT gave up the contest. Subsequently, however, it was ascertained that during the night of the match a substitute took MCETERICK's place on the track, and allowed him to sleep several hours. In consequence of the darkness the deception was not discovered even by his competitor, and the game was not found out until the substitute saw fit to expose it. The purse of $1,000 has been awarded to SCOTT, who walked the entire time and distance.

Gen. JAMES A. HARDIE, Inspector-General United States Army, Col. DEWITT CLINTON, Judge Advocate, and Col. GIBSON, have been appointed by Secretary SCHOFIELD as a Board to examine claims against the War Department.

Gen. CANBY telegraphs to Gen. GRANT that the sensational paragraphs relative to recent outrages in Kenshaw County, South Carolina, are without any foundation in truth.

The Syracuse *Journal* says that it is stated that the Grand Jury of Albany county, at the last session of the Court, indicted ALEX. FREAR, Member of Assembly from New-York, for bribery, in attempting to induce members to vote in a certain way on railroad bills.

After an incumbency of twenty years, ALFRED B. STREET has resigned his position as State Librarian. He has been impelled to this action by the condition of his health.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) *State Guard* says that if the Antietam Commissioners decide to insult the memory of the loyal dead in burying rebels by their side, Gen. NEGLEY, the Commissioner of Pennsylvania, will recommend to the Legislature of that State, through Gov. GEARY, the justice of removing the bones of all the Pennsylvanians buried at Antietam to the battle-field of Gettysburg.

Rev. JAMES KENT STONE, LL.D., late President of Kenyon College, Ohio, has been chosen President of Hobart College, Geneva.

Speaker COLFAX has written to friends in Colorado that he expects to be there about the 1st of August, and will probably remain a month, visiting mountains, mines, peaks and plains.

Chief Justice CHASE authorizes denials of all accounts of his recent interview with the President, wherein he is represented as urging the retention of Mr. MCCULLOCH as Secretary of the Treasury, and also that the President told him that his first choice at the Democratic Convention in New-York was the Chief Justice.

The confession of ANDREWS, which we published yesterday, was not presented to the Grand Jury at Plymouth, Attorney-General ALLEN having refused to receive it for that purpose. The Grand Jury made a sealed return to the Court of the result, which is said to be the indictment of ANDREWS for wilful murder. The jury, it is said, were unanimous in their decision on the first ballot. No further proceedings will be had in the case at the present time. L. WILSON BARNES, of Attleboro', to whom ANDREWS says he mentioned the misconduct of deceased on a former occasion, has made an affidavit corroborating the statement in this particular.

Hon. DANIEL S. WALBRIDGE, Representative in Congress from Michigan from 1854 to 1859, died, at his home in Kalamazoo, on the 15th instant. He was for many years closely identified with the politics of the State.

The postponed regatta of the New-York Yacht Club took place yesterday. It was a close contest between five of the six vessels that started, the sixth having been compelled to withdraw on account of an accident. The *Magic* won the prize for the successful schooner-yacht, and that for the foremost sloop was carried off by the *Gussie*. The breeze was stiff, the race was exciting and those who failed to witness it missed a good thing.

The German Grant and Colfax Club for the State and County of New-York held a meeting last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms to ratify the Chicago nominations. Resolutions were carried with enthusiasm fully indorsing the Chicago nominations and platform.

An important litigation has just been commenced in the Supreme Court of this district, wherein JOHN J. HOWELL and JOSEPH M. DE VEAU are plaintiffs, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and numerous others, are defendants, for the purpose of restraining the payment of dividends recently declared by the Company. The case is to be argued before Judge INGRAHAM on Thursday, the 25th inst.

Commencement exercises were held yesterday at Packer Institute, Brooklyn. The attendance was large, and the exercises highly satisfactory.

The master masons and builders of this City have resolved to employ no bricklayers who will not work ten hours per day.

BAILEY & SONS, of Cincinnati, lost $30,000 worth of logs and lumber by the flood which occurred a few nights since.

Cotton was in moderate demand yesterday at a further advance of ¼c. ₰ lb. Breadstuffs were less active. Spring Wheat was quoted firmer; other articles were depressed. Provisions were quite heavy as a rule; Pork and Lard lower and legally dealt in. Groceries quiet. Freights inactive.

In the line of family marketing a dull business was reported, though prices generally favored purchasers, on full average supplies of the leading articles.

## A White Man's Government—The Test of Color.

The "reaction" will carry the day in the Democratic Party. The Chase movement, which tested its temper, is dying out—is, in fact, abandoned by those who started it, and who are now anxiously busy to have it understood that it was purely experimental. The Democracy cannot cut adrift from its ancient moorings. Its old leaders rule it—its old doctrines characterize it—its old temper pervades and marks its action.

"This is a white man's Government" is to be the rallying cry of the Democracy in the coming canvass; and somebody will be nominated who represents it. The entire exclusion of the negro from political power is to be the aim of the party—the great practical object to be attained by a Democratic victory. It is not hostility to Congressional action on the subject—but hostility to *any* action, by Congress or the States, which shall give the negro the right to vote. It does not rest on alleged lack of intelligence, of thrift, of experience; it rests on the simple fact of complexion. The Democrats propose to exclude the negro from all political rights, and from all share in political power, solely and exclusively because he is a negro.

The Democrats of South Carolina, in State Convention some months ago, declared themselves in favor of recognizing the negro as an "integral element of the body politic." This seemed a sensible and timely recognition of a political necessity—but it was too sensible to be accepted by the whole party. It shocked the prejudices of the Democratic Party, besides savoring of dangerous innovation. The negro never *has* been "an integral element of the body politic" hitherto; why should he be recognized as such now? So they gathered together a new Convention of the Democrats of South Carolina, at which this new heresy was solemnly discarded and the old dogma, which acquired root and some degree of strength while the blacks were slaves, that this is "the white man's Government" was formally reaffirmed as the cardinal principle of the Democratic faith. The resolutions and speeches were alike explicit and emphatic on this subject. The leading resolution declared the conviction of the Convention that the Democratic Party, whenever it comes again into power, will restore the Government to the whites,—and therefore it would support its candidates. Mr. SPAIN, one of the Secretaries, declared that he "would never consent that, when *he* approached the ballot-box a son of Africa should stand by his side as his equal." Gen. GARY said the question was not whether the negro held property, or could read or not, but whether we were to disregard what he called "the fundamental principles laid down in the Constitution, which exclude from the elective franchise both the Indian and the negro." For his part, he said he was "more and more convinced that God Almighty created the negro at a different time from the white man, and for a different purpose," and that *voting* was intended to be done exclusively by the whites. The general tone of all the speeches was that the negro was intended by the Almighty to occupy an inferior position, and they were so fearful of thwarting the Almighty's purposes that they couldn't think of letting the negro vote.

While slavery lasted, these same philosophers were equally certain that the Almighty intended that negroes should be slaves. Now they are *not* slaves;—either, then, the Almighty's intentions in this matter have been defeated, or they were very greatly misunderstood. Is not the same thing possible now? Is it quite certain that the Almighty intends that negroes shall not vote,—any more certain than it used to be that he did not intend they should be free? The only way we have of deciding what the Almighty *intends*, is by observing what he *does*, or permits to be done. He has allowed the blacks to be made free, from which we infer that he does not *intend* that they should always be slaves. And he has allowed them to *vote* once or twice already;—what ground have we for assuming that he disapproves of it, and will never allow it hereafter? Democratic logic certainly limps a little.

The permanent exclusion of the negro from the exercise of political power, simply because he is a negro, has nothing whatever to rest on but a *prejudice*—and one the basis and sole strength of which disappeared when slavery ceased to exist. So long as the great bulk of the black population were slaves, it was natural, if not rational or just, to consider that whole class of population *subjects* of power, not sharers in it,—and to exclude them from all political rights. It was, even then, only a prejudice, but it had the great fact of slavery to rest upon. But even then the doctrine was not carried so far as it is pushed now. Negroes were not excluded from voting merely because of their color, but because their unfitness to vote was fairly to be inferred from their condition. As a general rule negroes were slaves;—slaves having neither education, experience, nor knowledge, and not being allowed to acquire them, were unfit to vote;—therefore, as a general rule, negroes were unfit. But in almost every State of the Union, at some period of its history, special exceptions have been made to this general rule, and negroes who were presumably fit were allowed to vote. But now the Democratic Party seems inclined to extend the rule,—and to make *color* the only absolute test of fitness to vote. Any man who is white may vote; *no man* who is black shall vote, under any circumstances, no matter what his qualifications may be in every other respect.

This doctrine will not stand. No political party can stand upon it. We do not believe that any political party can go successfully through a single national canvass on it. And the Democratic party,—taking ground upon it, making this doctrine the corner-stone of its political faith,—will in all probability come out of the contest so utterly demoralized, so thoroughly emptied of all vitality, of all hold on the intellectual convictions and the moral sentiments of humanity, that it can never be rallied for another fight. No political party can live on prejudice alone, especially when the course of events has destroyed the only basis which ever gave that prejudice any color of strength or support.

The negro is a man. He has all the faculties of a man. He has reason, judgment, human sympathies,—all that distinguishes man from other orders of creation. These may all be developed, in greater or less degree, according to opportunity and circumstances. The negro can learn from experience, like other men. There is nothing—absolutely nothing—to distinguish him from other men, to furnish any pretext for drawing a line of distinction, but the fact of color and race. He is subject to the laws,—is required to obey them;—he is made to contribute by taxation to the support of the Government. Upon what possible ground of reason, consistent with the fundamental principles of our institutions, can we vindicate his absolute and permanent exclusion from all share in making those laws, and in choosing the rulers who are to enforce them upon him?

The question will not stand argument for a moment. The prejudice on which the theory of the Democratic Party rests, and by which alone it can be made plausible or acceptable, will disappear utterly when it is canvassed and considered. Even the history of the past, dark as it is, heavy and black as is the cloud of slavery which rests upon it, gives this prejudice no just support. Our Government never has promulgated or accepted the doctrine that it was exclusively "the white man's Government,"—or the Government of any one race or color. It is the Government of *the people*:—and there is nothing in any document, or formula, or action of the Government to exclude any class or race of the people, from sharing the political power which includes and is over them all alike.

If the Democrats, directly or indirectly, by words or by acts, by doctrines they announce or by men they nominate, take their stand upon this position that this is exclusively a "white man's Government," they doom themselves not only to defeat, but to disaster and death. It is not only a reaction against the war, and against the principles which it established;—it is a reaction against the tendencies and events of the age—against that broader and higher civilization which is making men everywhere more tolerant of mere accidental distinctions, and which is admitting them *as men* to share the rights and responsibilities, as they must share the burdens and penalties, of Governments and laws.

## The Proposed American Line of Steamers to Europe.

The Post Office Committee of the Senate having reported in favor of the bill for establishing an American line of steamships to Europe, it is to be hoped that its provisions will be carried into effect at soon as their nature will permit. We cannot expect an undertaking of such magnitude to be fully developed for some time to come, but as the conditions on which its success or failure depend are now to be determined, it is a proper time to consider its chances.

The bill authorizes the construction by a company of a number of first-class steamships, not less than seven, to be built in this country and to run between New-York and Bremen, touching at Southampton. It does not propose to grant any subsidy, but merely to confer upon the projected company the exclusive right to carry the United States mails, the company to receive the value of the ocean postage as remuneration. As it requires six steamers to run at weekly intervals between this port and Bremen, the number seven is fixed upon in order to secure a reserve of at least one, in order to insure regularity of departure in case of mishap or a protracted voyage. Of course, if the undertaking proves a success, the company will find it to their own interest to add to their fleet, but for a beginning, seven boats will suffice.

Other things being equal, Americans will naturally prefer to travel by American steamers. But this condition must be strictly fulfilled. The gratification of sailing under the American flag, or the consolatory reflection that the money expended goes into American pockets, will not compensate passengers for any inconvenience or irregularity in the service. The ships must be "first-class" in every sense of the word, and must compete with, if not surpass, all existing lines in safety and comfort as well as in speed. Even if the original outlay is necessarily greater than that of ships built on the Clyde or the Tyne, no false economy must be permitted to ruin the prospects of the line from the outset by the construction of boats one whit inferior to those of any line now crossing the Atlantic. And the condition and pay of all the officers employed must be such as to render the service as attractive to American sailors as that of the Cunard or Inman lines is to English. Like them, it must be thoroughly organized on a permanent basis, so as to offer inducements to the flower of the American mercantile marine to enter and remain in it. These are the means by which the Cunard Company achieved success when the establishment of a line of steamers on the Atlantic was a hazardous experiment, and which have enabled it to maintain its position as a first-class line in face of numerous and powerful rivals. And the other lines have attained success just in proportion to their adherence to the principles on which the pioneer Cunard line has been conducted. Soundness of construction and efficiency of management result in safety and regularity, and thus secure the public confidence and favor that only can insure prosperity. The risks of ocean voyages, in really first-class steamers, are now so materially reduced that to deserve success is equivalent to commanding it, and we hope that the new line will furnish an example of success so achieved.

Congress, it will be observed, does not propose to grant any subsidy, strictly so called. And we do not believe that it is needed. The right to convey United States mails, guaranteed for twenty years, will be at once a source of considerable renevue and a powerful claim on the confidence of the public. The day is gone for subsidies. England still continues her subsidy to the Cunard line, though even that is threatened, but her real motive, as in the case of the Peninsular and Oriental and West Indian Mail Companies, is to encourage the building of large steamers to be used as transports in distant wars. It was by means of these steamers that her Crimean army was supplied with reinforcements, and the Indian mutiny so quickly suppressed. But there are half a dozen lines now running between America and Europe that have never enjoyed a subsidy, and yet are all prosperous. There is ample room for another, and we hope that nothing will be allowed to mar the prospect fairly before the projected line of American steamships. We already surpass all other nations in river and smooth-water steamers, and we have the experience of others to guide us in the enterprise now sanctioned by Congress.

## National Festivals and Pastimes.

We in America have always known well enough how to work—but as a nation we needed to be taught how to play. The German element in our population seems to have undertaken to supply that feature in the national education. Filled with pleasant memories of Fatherland, it has sought to transfer and reproduce the old-world pastimes on the adopted soil. To the foreign-born citizens we owe the masked balls and masquerades which, under such names as the *Arion*, *Liederkranz*, *Purim*, *Cercle de l'Harmonie*, and a hundred less distinguished, break the monotony of Winter, and make the season gay. To them we owe the institution of the cheap open-air concerts for Summer, besides a great share of the patronage of popular music. To them are due the famous choral societies that thrive and make melody in every large city of the land. It is they, in fine, who have given us the *Saengerfest*, whose sixteenth annual celebration has just begun in Chicago, and the *Schützenfest*, whose third meeting will soon open at Jones' Wood.

The truth is commonplace that ordinarily we have too much rush, and too little recreation in our American life, to make existence enjoyable. So much we are all willing to concede, both of ourselves and our neighbors; but when from the trite utterances of theory we come to practice, when from confession we should proceed to repentance and reform, the old passion for labor and fear of vacation from money-making are apt to attack us. It is the Germans who bravely set us the example of deliberate relaxation, methodical pleasure-seeking, withdrawal from business for the sake of amusement.

Such sports as the *Schützenfest* illustrate, also, the covetable art which the European populations have of turning to a wise account their national pastimes. It is not only amusement that is got at fests and fairs, but much knowledge and instruction of various sorts. The main business of the shooting festival is one specially worthy of national encouragement, and the popular taste for music developed by singing festivals is hardly less so.

Should we undertake, however, to go into any analysis whatever of the influence of Germany upon the national life in America, we should find, perhaps, more strongly marked than anything else, the introduction of a social and family element into public merry-makings which did not to so great an extent exist before. True to the instincts of our ancestry, we have always had athletic sports in abundance—cricket, base-ball, skating, yachting, rowing, the turf, not to speak of the noble bequest to us of the English prize-ring. But all our recreations of this nature, especially among some classes of our people, have been of rather a selfish sort.

The German, the Swiss, the Frenchman, has taught us how large a part in all festive enjoyments the wife and children may be made to play. A shooting festival would, perhaps, naturally strike the average American as an occasion on which men would take an "off" for a day or an afternoon, repair to some open field, pepper away at a target for an hour or two, and then, drawing pocket-pistols, have a general drinking-bout, wherewith to wind up the night and the celebration. It takes the German to show how such a sport must be made the elaborate affair of a week or a fortnight, with every day and every night fresh, innocent hilarity everywhere, mothers and daughters and sweethearts and wives not barred out, or kept at home to await the tired pleasure-seeker coming from a "spree," but aiding and assisting in the general happiness.

It is this social and home-like feature engrafted upon public pastimes which the European element in the country is introducing. And if the result be to make American life more varied and entertaining, public manners more friendly and cordial, our national amusements less aimless, or, at all events, less selfish, surely it is a desirable one. He steps from his solitary debauch in the corner ale-house to the music of the beer-garden with his family around him, and neither he nor they getting drunk, is for the workman a great step.

Heretofore the sports of the foreign population have appeared thoroughly foreign to us—as un-American as the language of the participants. But, of late, and this present year more than ever, they are beginning to appeal strongly to native-born citizen as well; and no doubt the day is not distant when they will be in fact what we have already ventured to style them, national festivals and pastimes.

## Congress and the Railroads.

The subject reviewed by the House Committee on Roads and Canals, in its report on the regulation and control of railroads, closely affects interests which every day assume greater importance. The growth of commerce between widely separated States, the absolute necessity of perfecting facilities for the transportation of the products of interior States to the seaboard, and the desirableness of removing obstacles to the rapid, economical and unbroken travel of through passengers, are considerations which indicate the magnitude of the question discussed. The immediate cause of the inquiry undertaken by the Committee is the notoriously unsatisfactory management of the travel between this City and Washington. But other circumstances establish its propriety and add to its significance. The tendency to monopoly which characterizes powerful corporations, and the disposition prevalent among them to prevent competition, and by combination, to acquire control over freight and passenger transportation between distant points, are too obvious to be disputed. The habitual good nature of Americans has restrained the expression of complaints which every man at the end of a long journey knows to be well founded. Only extraordinary forbearance would have borne so long the delays and discomforts of a trip from the commercial to the political capital. And if it were unreasonable to expect the same patience on the part of the West, when it realizes the burdens and losses produced by the arbitrary action of companies over which the General Government has at present no authority.

The advantages to be attained by the creation of some central and supervisory power are many and great. Transportation might thus be quickened and cheapened. The hindrances and expenses incident to needless changes might be obviated. Harmony as to rates, conveniences and arrangements might be easily established. And the ability of a wealthy corporation, with the help of a corrupt State Legislature, to impose unjust charges and to inflict continual annoyances, would be destroyed. The obstinacy and greed which have enabled New-Jersey to make itself a nuisance to the public, would be compelled to give way.

The debatable question is, whether Congress has the constitutional right to interfere at all; and if it has, in what way and to what extent would interference be lawful and expedient? Messrs. KERR and BARNUM, a minority of the Committee, meet the question with a negative answer. The majority take opposite ground, though evidently with some degree of doubt. They argue that though each State is absolute in regard to corporations of a strictly local character, where railroads form parts of continuous lines extending from one State to another, Federal supervision may be properly and constitutionally exercised. Otherwise, it is contended, under the shelter of State charter, a corporation would have the means of cutting off through communication; and though self-interest may probably be relied upon to prevent an extreme measure of this sort, New-Jersey illustrates the ease with which a body so situated contrives to enforce its own terms.

The dividing line between the two forms of jurisdiction seems to be sensibly drawn by the Committee, whose report favors a continuance of the investigation, with more particular reference to the manner in which governmental control may be constitutionally, and, at the same time, effectively exerted. The caution is commendable. It is not wise to incur the suspicion of interference with things not confessedly belonging to the domain of Government; nor is it desirable to enlarge the sphere of governmental action one jot beyond the limits of urgent necessity. In the present instance, however, there is room for useful interference. And certainly there are reasons for preferring it in the shape suggested to the more sweeping plan of Mr. SHERMAN for incorporating direct lines, with special privileges and subject to special control.

## MINOR TOPICS.

The disastrous explosion of the boiler of the fire-machine in the Bowery, on Thursday night, is to be "thoroughly investigated," we are told, by the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners. We trust it will be so "thorough" as to reveal the truth without any shamming. If the boiler was in bad condition, there should be no attempt to hide the fact. It will at least be a warning to the officer whose duty it is to inspect these boilers carefully. The unfortunate engineer who put in the cold water that was the immediate cause of the explosion has been severely punished already; but it will do no harm to have the assurance that competent and sober men are always employed for such work.

Hon. DICK BUSTEED has returned from Alabama to give our citizens his political views. He is very severe on the Southern States, and says he would "keep them out in the cold till their teeth chattered to the music of the Union." We are pained to hear such sentiments from such a source. Even the "music of the Union" would irritate the human heart if it had such an accompaniment.

We are sorry to see that the bricklayers and others engaged in the building trade are again at loggerheads with their employers. A meeting of the master masons and builders was held yesterday to consider the course of the bricklayers in refusing to work more than eight hours a day, and they expressed the most fixed determination to oppose them in this action. They resolved not to employ any bricklayers who are unwilling to work ten hours a day. They expressed the opinion that the course of the workmen would prove ruinous to the trade and to house-building generally, and that its evil consequences would soon be felt in driving capitalists from their proposed investments in building. There is no doubt whatever that this attempt to enforce the eight-hour system will work damage to the workmen. It is mistaken, untimely, short-sighted, foolish, and will surely fail.

The punishment of another policeman for the insolent use of his club, and the punishment of a car conductor for the maltreatment of a passenger, are incidents that have an elevating tendency on the character of these classes. The rude conductor had managed his car in such a way as to precipitate a one-legged sailor from the platform, and by the fall his wooden leg was broken, and the stump contused in such a way as to lay him up for ninety days. He sued for $360 for loss of time, and $30 for the wooden leg and physician's fees, and the jury at once gave him a verdict for the full amount claimed. In course of time, and by the force of law, we may yet become civilized.

The *Evening Post*, speaking of Mr. DICKENS' correction of impressions made by his former book about this country, says: "This is straightforward and manly; but, after all, the correction *will not readily overtake that which preceded it*, and which it is intended to nullify. Nevertheless, the intent is good." This seems to us just a little like nonsense. Who believes for a moment that what Mr. DICKENS said of us in *Martin Chuzzlewit* ever did the country or any human being the slightest conceivable harm? So far as it had any effect it did us good, by directing attention to faults, of temper or of habit, which have since been corrected or outgrown. It is great folly to try to keep up an impression in the public mind that DICKENS, in a former age, did this country some gigantic wrong for which the rest of his life will scarcely atone.

Miss MARIA RYE has just brought a hundred young women from England to Canada, where they have been warmly welcomed by the people, and where she has obtained for them employment. The whole business was admirably arranged and successfully accomplished. She has written a letter offering to return to England and select and fetch out another hundred women, if the authorities will aid her in the undertaking. She says: "I reckon the cost per head to be about £6 sterling, and if your Government will furnish me funds, I shall be only too happy to return and fetch a similar party, knowing, as I do, that while I am in this way adding to your comforts, I am lessening our sorrows at home—work in England being now so cruelly scarce for women, and so disgracefully underpaid, the natural result of over-population, &c., and will only be cured by emigration." Miss RYE deserves great credit for the practical benefit she is conferring upon the needy members of her sex.

A German speaker at a Republican meeting in this City, the other night, vigorously abused the Excise law and eulogized lager-beer. Whisky was pronounced to be the drink of the Democratic Party and lager of the Republicans. We trust, however, that the two parties will not enter into a contest on this subject. If they do, it would be safe to bet on the Republicans; for while a gill of whisky will send a Democrat to the gutter, a Republican may swallow a barrel of lager, and yet be capable of voting for GRANT.

The Americans do not make much of a show at the French Maritime Exhibition at Havre. Our correspondent at that point writes us that after a careful examination of the catalogue, he can only find the names of fourteen exhibitors from the United States, which, considering the maritime specialty of the Exhibition and the fact that there are nearly three thousand names on the list, is a fact not very creditable to us. Among these few are none of the great shipbuilders or sail or rope manufacturers of New-York or Boston. There are, we observe, a model of a fishing-boat, a model for ocean steamers, an apparatus for laying submarine telegraph cables, an apparatus for lowering small boats from vessels, a model for facilitating the loading of ships, a model of an automatical alarm signal, announcing the presence of water in a ship's hold, two models of new systems of saving shipwrecked persons, models of safety belts and mattresses for the shipwrecked, a model of a steam engine, a model of a hydraulic press, an apparatus adapted to either steam, water or gas, and a few other unimportant articles. We agree with our correspondent that the shipping interests and the trades depending upon them in American ports should have displayed a little more interest in regard to this Exhibition. The objects which it proposes to itself are equally important to American as to French commerce, and the aid that might have been afforded by American exhibitors could not but have reacted to their advantage.

The proposition which has been introduced to Congress to divide the State of Texas into three States is opposed by Gov. PEASE in his message to the Reconstruction Convention. He says that the population of Texas at this time does not probably exceed 800,000, and to subject the people to the expenses of two or three State Governments, in their present impoverished condition, would not only be a very great burden, but would greatly diminish their ability to support a proper system of public education and to give aid and encouragment to the measures that are needed to develop the wealth and resources of the State. He also argues that such a division would delay the return of the State to the Union, and concludes by remarking that "should such a division hereafter be desired by our people, it can be more readily inaugurated and carried out after we shall have been restored to the Union than it can be while we are without a representative in Congress." The position of Gov. PEASE is right in every way. We hope to see the bill before Congress defeated.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT is growing bolder and bolder in his exposure of Irish grievances and his denunciations of English tyranny. He argued, in a late speech at Liverpool, that Irishmen were at liberty to ask for, and, if they could accomplish it, to obtain the repeal of the Union; and he also exclaimed: "I say that we have no right—I am willing to say this anywhere—we have no right whatever to insist upon a union between Ireland and Great Britain upon our terms only—we have only a right to insist that the United Kingdom shall not be severed, if we are willing to do full justice to the different nations of which it is composed." It is no wonder that such sentiments stir up the feelings of Englishmen.

The Fenians under Gen. O'NEILL have made the threatened demonstration Canadaward, and produced a decided result. They have had eight tons of their weapons and war material unexpectedly pounced upon by the United States officers, and the two hemispheres, and especially the Dominion of Canada, are now pondering that great fact. Eight tons of possible ravage, conflagration and homicide make a thrilling report and a strong sensation; and though these have been "nipped in the bud," the Canadians must feel that they themselves have had "a very narrow escape." But they have no security against a renewal of this deadly sort of strategy. More tons will be gathered together at some other "certain place," and more Fenian outbursts will be gobbled up and—exploited. Well may the unhappy Canadians echo the remarkable words of Gen. GRANT and say—"Let us have peace."

The King and Parliament of Italy have given back to the two Neapolitan Princesses, MARIA ANNUNCIATA and MARIA IMMACULATA, their private property, sequestrated on the expulsion of the Bourbons. These ladies are daughters of King FERDINAND II. and wives of the Austrian Archdukes CHARLES LOUIS and CHARLES SALVATOR. These properties were on the books of the Public Debt of Naples, and GARIBALDI had them expunged. This present act of restoration indicates a friendly feeling between Austria and Italy—"for all that has come and gone yet"—the result, no doubt, of their good understanding with France and their interest in the great Napoleonic policy of the South of Europe, as contradistinguished from the North.

Our Americans who may enlist in the Pope's regiment will probably find some picturesque and exciting exercise in the discharge of duty when they get over to the Pontifical States. Just now the rough country between the sea coast and the mountains at Cisterna and Velletri, is infested by some gangs of brigands who seize people, and hold them to ransom; and it will be the business of the Papal volunteers to hunt up these desperadoes, who are said to be over eighty in number. Gen. LEWIS, of the Pope's army, is coming to the States on the business of the proposed regiment, and he will, of course, bring the latest news of those mountain tax-gatherers.

## TENNESSEE.

### Fighting Out Old Grudges—A National Bank Scandal—The State Finances—Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, June 5, 1868.

A case that occurred here two days ago illustrates the grudges that survive the war. A man named WRIGHT, who lives in Tipton County, north of Memphis, was in a barber shop, being shaved, when a neighbor, named EDMONSON, came into the shop to have his hair cut. WRIGHT spoke pleasantly to EDMONSON, who responded harshly. An altercation ensued, and EDMONSON went out threatening at the same time that he would fix WRIGHT. A minute or two afterward he returned with an open knife in his hand, and advanced on WRIGHT, who pulled out a Deringer and fired. The ball passed through one of EDMONSON's arms and entering the forehead of a negro who had, when passing, heard the noise of the altercation, and had stopped to see the fracas, he dropped dead. After EDMONSON was wounded he managed with his unhurt arm to give WRIGHT several ugly stabs, but none of them were dangerous. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that the negro had come to his death by a pistol shot fired *by some person unknown*. EDMONSON was locked up for beginning the affair and attempting to kill WRIGHT. WRIGHT went about his business.

Those are the exact facts of the case. Back of them is the circumstance that WRIGHT, with whom the public and every Conservative paper in the city sympathized, because they believed him to be in the right, was during the war a decided Union man as all the WRIGHTS were. The father of Mr. WRIGHT was shot at a number of times, and has had bloody encounters with the rebels in his vicinity. Three times the WRIGHTS were forced to leave home and save their lives by getting inside the Federal lines at Memphis. This recent fracas is by no means the first desperate fight WRIGHT has had with the rebel guerillas living in his neighborhood. On at least three previous occasions he has been assailed by a number of men bent on taking his life, and in each case two or three of the assailants were killed, others wounded, and WRIGHT, though badly hurt, still unkilled. It is not to be expected that the animosity that gave birth to and was strengthened by these rencontres will soon die out. The results are not to be taken as an index of general feeling of Southern people toward Union men, or of any general disposition to lawlessness and violence. The grudges are a local and personal matter. The sympathy felt for WRIGHT is that which Southern men always feel for a brave man.

A BANK SCANDAL.

We have just had a delegation here to look after the defunct Tennessee National Bank. The delegation, composed of State Senator HENDERSON and State-Prison Warden MCELWEE, were authorized by the State Treasurer, Mr. HENRY, to look after some three hundred and eighty thousand dollars of school fund money that was carried off by somebody when the Tennessee National collapsed. It was said that our former State Treasurer was bribed by twenty-five thousand dollars to put the school fund money in that institution, which was a pet of Gov. BROWNLOW, and, when the school money was lost, he, in remorse, committed suicide. All that I know of the matter is, that there was a strong pressure of leading Radicals brought to bear to have Mr. SANFORD put the money in that bank, and subsequent investigations brought to light the fact that thirteen members of the Legislature obtained, about the time the money was put in the bank, large loans from it. It is now currently reported that one of the delegates from the Treasurer would receive a liberal present if he on behalf of the State would with his associate accept somewhere between $75,000 and $100,000 from the bank, and giving a receipt in full, allow the managers of the bank to enjoy whatever balance might be left of the original $380,000 that the State could not recover. Agents of the bank went before the Legislature at the last session and offered to give up a certain share of the money if the State would be satisfied therewith, but a majority of the members would not bargain or consent to give certificates of good character to the managers of the Tennessee National Bank. It remains to be seen whether Mr. HENRY will make or sanction a compromise that was repudiated by the Legislature. If he does, everybody here will be reminded of a big defalcation here under Collector CARLTON a few years ago. The Government of the United States was done out of over half a million dollars. It sent an agent here to investigate, and it is currently reported that after that agent had got $25,000,

out of thirty-three are disfranchised rebels. This seems rather too large a proportion when coupled with the caucuses held previously by rebel soldiers, balled together as such to make arrangements to control the meeting to select delegates. I think that such white men would vote as intelligently, and care as much for public welfare, as the mass of ignorant negroes—yes, infinitely more. I think they are greatly wronged and oppressed, but while they insist that they did right and meritoriously in fighting for secession, I think it is crowding it a little steeply for them to seek to control the action of the Conservative Party. Those who were active in this last instance will not admit that they did wrong in fighting for rebellion; on the contrary they take occasion, in season and out of season, to claim superior virtue on that account. They can't make the Conservative Party of the nation take that ground. It would be suicidal to do so. They have not the sympathy of the mass of Southern people in this effort. They intend, perhaps, to press PENDLETON or some other man of that sort for the nomination of the National Convention. If so, why not nominate Gen. LEE as the fittest representative. PENDLETON is equally objectionable, and lacks the heroic reputation that Gen. LEE has. The South would vote for LEE. They will not vote for PENDLETON, even when he is put forward, because he was against the nation during the war.

Yours, PHILO.

## WEST POINT.

### Close of the Commencement Exercises and Festivities—The Midshipmen's Hop on Board the Practice Fleet—A Novel and Brilliant Scene—Last Parade of the West Point Graduates—Preparations for Leaving.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROE'S HOTEL,
WEST POINT, Friday, June 19, 1868.

Though it has been intensely hot here to-day, despite the breeze visiting us now and then, I can well imagine that you have suffered still more from the sun's rays in the City than we have, augmented as the Least must have been with you by the absence of shade, the confined air and blistering pavements. Still we felt the heat here very much, and were fain to linger beneath the trees or under the cliff while old Sol gave dame Nature a touch of his quality. Very few persons stirred out after 11 A. M., and then only because compelled by duty or business. Fans and cooling beverages were in demand among the belles on the piazza, while the beaux were compelled to be content with Capt. ROE's universal tipple, bottled ale, and the sole object of all seemed to be utter quiet and negligent repose. The ladies planned toilettes for the hop in the evening, and, no doubt, made up their minds for a more enjoyable time; while their male friends took the matter philosophically and bided the course of events, glad to rest meanwhile and counteract the effects of the heat. In brief, it was a blazing hot day, and we all lay *perdu* until the shades of evening set in and brought relief.

After dinner I summoned up courage and went on board the fleet to see how the preparations for the hop were going on. As I stepped from the boat on to the accommodation ladder of the flagship *Savannah*, I came near being precipitated into the river, for the order to "unship" had already been given, and it was by the merest chance that I was perceived before the sailors executed the order. Passing over the gangway I found the entire fleet in an admirable state of confusion. The *Savannah* and *Dale* had been anchored stern to stern, and the *Macedonian* brought up from her anchorage and lashed fore and aft to the *Dale* and *Savannah*, thus bringing all three vessels in close connection. That portion of the gunwale overhanging the rudder on board the *Dale* and *Savannah* had been removed, and a strong platform built over the sterns of the two ships, thus affording easy passage to and fro. The entire corps of naval cadets were busily engaged between decks on both the *Dale* and *Savannah* in manufacturing the decorations to be used in all parts of the three vessels. The small boats and their crews had been employed all the morning in gathering immense quantities of evergreens, mosses and other trophies from the woods which line the banks of the Hudson, and I found the middies hard at work making wreaths, stars, mottoes and festoons, using the leaves of the oak, maple, hemlock, cedar and elm as their materials, the general effect and beauty of these decorations being also greatly enhanced by the feathering fern, trailing grapevine or velvety moss. A large number of very handsome chandeliers were made with large hoops covered with evergreens and hung thickly with bayonets, the points hanging naked, and a wax candle thrust into the shank of each. Three or four sets of hoops of different sizes gave these impromptu chandeliers a very attractive pyramidical form. The guns usually found in position amidships, on the lower deck, were run forward and concealed by awnings stretched across the deck, the open space thus secured being handsomely decorated by a profusion of flags, evergreens and small arms. The letters "U. S. M. A.," and "U. S. N. A.," indicative of the two Academies, were placed on either side of the companion ladders, the figures "1868" being below each, and uniquely formed with the brass knobbed boarding pistols, so common in the navy. The steps of the masts were filled in with huge masses of moss, and the entire interiors of the vessels were thus made a perfect mystic bower of beauty and pleasure. The main-decks of the *Dale* and *Savannah* were closed in with huge awnings, the usual openings on the sides and ends being filled up by the large standards of different nations. Everything that could be moved from the deck was carried off, and such objects as were stationary stood concealed from view by flags and banners. Under the awnings and around the masts, on either side of the companion-ladders and along the gunwales, were hung flags, banners, streamers, or ensigns, every nation in the world being represented, while at intervals were being placed the evergreen and bayonet chandeliers and sconces already alluded to. Both the *Savannah* and *Dale* were soon thus deftly decorated during my visit this afternoon, and even then the scene was a beautiful and effective one. On board the *Macedonian* a far different scene was transpiring, for on that vessel the culinary preparations were going on. The upper deck was covered by an awning and flags, while on the quarter deck tables were being rapidly constructed by the ship carpenters, and on the lower decks a small army of cooks were busily engaged in baking, boiling or roasting. Finding the naval cadets so actively engaged, I took boat again for the shore, somewhat prepared for the scene in the evening.

This morning it was pretty well understood among the cadets of both branches of the national service that to-morrow would close the exercises and festivities, and at 1 P. M. the graduates were informed that they would be permitted to leave to-morrow afternoon by the New-York boat. As a natural consequence, the graduates of both schools have accomplished wonders in the way of packing. The messrooms on board the fleet were littered up with the accumulation of boxes nailed up and directed to the loving ones at home who are anxiously expecting the return of their graduate before he goes into active service. In the barracks on shore similar scenes were visible, and the express agent at this Point has now the shipment of all whisky upon the payment of had his hands full all day in attending to the orders of the seventy-five graduating midshipmen and fifty-three military cadets from the Academy. A feverish feeling has manifested itself among the graduates, for they now realise for the first time that the hour draws near for them to bid good-bye to the scenes endeared to their memory during a four years' residence.

During the forenoon Gen. SCHRIVER, who I find has not yet taken his departure, went on board the vessels of the fleet and viewed them in nearly every part. Contrary to the usually received idea of the Inspector-General, he surprised the officers of the Post by sending a request to the officers of the fleet to omit any salute or other parade. Taken with the General's customary parade and fuss this is a remarkable exhibition of forbearance on his part, and I happen to know that he would be more respected if such was his habitual custom when making his annual visit to the Military Academy.

This evening the last dress parade of the present academic year took place, and the occasion drew together nearly all the residents of the place, as well as the guests of COZZENS' and ROE's hotels. The midshipmen and naval officers were present in large numbers. Of course the parade passed off in admirable style, the cadets being on their mettle, despite the sadness which no doubt oppressed many. The hope of promotion, however, in the future, whether as an officer or a cadet, quickened the pulses of all classes, while the Plebes looked on and dreamed of the time when they too would appear in gray and under arms as cadets. As a contrast with the parade made last night by the midshipmen, the parade this evening was a strong one in favor of the West Pointers, though the middies do not aim at excellence in battalion movements. After parade had been dismissed the graduates took leave of their muskets forever, looking to the sword as their future weapon.

The Hop Committee of the Practice Squadron issued their invitations last evening and this morning, which were neatly printed, and read as follows:

U. S. N.

The pleasure of your company is requested on board the Practice Squadron, at West Point, on Friday, June 19, at 9 P. M.

These invitations were accompanied by small cards, which the recipient was requested to show at the gangway; and as everybody at the Point—the cadets, Professors, officers and visitors—received one, the middies were right in anticipating a throng. The hop was given by the Graduating Class of midshipmen, as a return for the festivities and hospitalities they were made to share, and the affair was under the direction of the following Committee: Lieut.-Commander N. H. FARQUHAR of the *Macedonian*, Lieut.-Commander W. T. SAMPSON of the *Savannah*, Lieut.-Commander GEORGE P. RYAN of the *Dale*, Midshipman T. B. M. MASON of the *Dale*, Midshipman R. M. G. BROWN of the *Savannah*, Midshipman A. B. SPETERS of the *Macedonian*.

At the hour appointed the guests began to arrive on board the fleet, the Committee having engaged a tugboat for the accommodation of their friends, the project of a pontoon bridge falling through at the last moment. The scene at that hour was a brilliant as well as novel one. The covered decks of the vessels were made almost as light as day by long lines of ship-lanterns and the rustic chandeliers, while the decorations I have already described gave them a gorgeous appearance, far ahead of anything in the way of any ball-room *mise en scene* I have ever witnessed. The Naval Band was stationed midway between the *Savannah* and the *Dale*, thus enabling them to afford dance-music to the occupants of both decks, and the band surpassed themselves in the quality of the music, as the water gave them additional power for melody and effect.

Owing to the lateness of the hour I can scarcely give you an adequate description of the hop to-night. It will suffice, however, to tell you that the guests, cadets and middies enjoyed themselves very much, indeed, and I may add that the minor scenes to be noticed at the hop on Monday night in the Academy on shore, were also noticeable on the fleet to-night. Many a fair one who deemed herself fortunate to secure a cadet button on that occasion, has to-night made further captures for her chatelaine among the "anchored" buttons in the middies' jackets. Dancing will no doubt be kept up to a late hour, as there are fourteen dances on the programme, which were, by the way, very neatly engraved and gotten up with naval emblems for the occasion, and the night's festivity will close with the necessary "German."

Among the distinguished officers present I may mention Brig.-Gen. J. G. PITCHER, Superintendent of the West Point Academy; Major-Gen. SCHRIVER, Inspector-General; Major-Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB, of the Academic Staff; Col. H. M. BLACK, commanding the cadets; Post-Adjutant E. C. BOYNTON; Brig.-Gen. METZE, of the Signal Service; Lieut.-Commander LUCE, besides the Professors, Assistant Professors and officers attached to the West Point Academic and Military staffs. As I write, the dancers are keeping time with the soft strains of the music, and the scene from the wharf as I left was a very beautiful and striking one. A splendid supper will be served up on board the *Macedonian* at midnight, when wine will flow freely, and the departing graduates of both Academies be toasted with all the honors. G. F. W.

## YACHTING.

### The Postponed Regatta of the New-York Club—A Fine Day and a Splendid Breeze—Four Schooners and Two Sloops Contend for the Prizes—The Magic and the Gussie Win them.

The regatta of the New-York Yacht Club which was postponed, Thursday, for the want of a good wind, took place yesterday, and though comparatively few vessels sailed, and no excursion boats accompanied them laden with ladies, and beaux, and bands that burdened the breeze with music, as on the previous day, it was a most enjoyable affair to the few that participated, and to the half dozen members of the Club who felt sufficient interest in it to sail down the Bay to witness it, in the steamer provided by the Regatta Committee. At 10 A. M. this vessel (the *Yankee*) left the wharf at the foot of Desbrosses-street, and proceeded to the point of the Clubhouse at Clifton where the stakeboat was moored and the white-winged steeds of the wind were dancing and prancing eager for the start. The waters of the bay were ruffled by a fresh gale from the southwest, and the burgee on the flagstaff in front of the Club-house stood out so smoothly against the sky that it seemed as if one might have written upon it with a stiff pencil: "There will be a good race today." But there was no throng of ladies and gentlemen under it on the green sward, as on the day before, anxious to see the favorite yacht ride on to victory over the billows. No sound of music came from the Club-house. No gaily decorated excursion steamers sailed through the fleet while the preparations for the contest were progressing. It looked very much as if the members of the Club, who had come forth so numerously on the day when the ladies lent the charm of their presence, had done so with no deep-seated interest in the promotion of yachting, to cultivate which the Club ostensibly exists. Those of them who were present thought the absence of the rest furnished a fresh argument for the view that has long been entertained, that the annual regatta should not take place in June, when the probabilities are that the results will be as abortive as they were Friday; that the yachting of the New-York Club at least should take place outside of the Narrows at a season when stiff breezes are apt to prevail, and the yachtsmen may even be called upon to exhibit their seamanship in rough weather; and that, for the accommodation of the ladies and the carpet-knights, if need be, there should be a review within the haven, furnishing an opportunity for inviting the fair ones of both sexes on board of the yachts, and thus exhibiting to them all that they care to see of the sailing qualities of the vessels.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REGATTA.

On board of the *Yankee* yesterday were the following members of the club: JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., Vice-Commodore; HAMILTON MORTON, Secretary; G. L. SCHUYLER, FLETCHER WESTRAY and PHILIP SCHUYLER (the three last mentioned Committee of the Regatta Committee,) and Col. STUART M. TAYLOR who, before the yachts sailed, went on board the *Idler*, where the presence of a member of the Club was required. On each of the other yachts was a member of the Club.

The sloops *White Wing*, entered by S. HOMANS, tonnage 53.1, area 1,044.4, and *Gussie*, entered by H. STEERS, and the schooners *Idler*, entered by T. C. DURANT, tonnage 193.5, area 1,934.6; *Magic*, entered by G. L. SCHUYLER, tonnage 112.5, area 1,670; *Rambler*, entered by F. SKIDDY, tonnage 164.4, area 1,791.3, and *Silvie*, entered by E. DODGE, tonnage 106.2, area 1,807.8, were the only yachts that participated in the trial of speed on this occasion. For vessels of their class the wind was just strong enough for a splendid race. The larger yachts of the Club are more at home in rougher weather.

THE START.

It was at 11:40 A. M. that the jack was run up on the *Yankee* as a signal to get ready, and at 11:45 a shot was fired from the stakeboat and the racers were briefed for the start. Up went the jibs and the anchors and away they flew, the *Gussie* first, the *White Wing* second, then the *Silvie*, the *Idler*, the *Magic* and the *Rambler*, in the order in which they are named—the *Rambler* starting some distance behind the others. At this time there was a half-ebb tide and a fair S. W. S. wind was blowing. The schooners were well matched, and it was a close question as to which would be the winner. No one either ventured to predict which of the sloops would first reach the goal, but the *White Wing*, after sailing as far as the West Bank suddenly withdrew from the race and is supposed to have touched her centreboard when a quarter of a mile astern of the *Gussie*.

AT THE NARROWS.

The breeze steadily freshening set the yachts far on their way before the *Fancies*, which was delayed for a short time before starting after them, overtook them at the Narrows. Here, at 12 o'clock, they were bending gracefully to the breeze, the *Gussie* far ahead, the *Idler* leading the schooners, the *Magic* and *Silvie* close behind, and the *Rambler* following at a distance about equal to that which she had lost in the start. These relative positions were very nearly maintained as they approached

THE SOUTHWEST SPIT BUOY,

whither the *Yankee* preceded them, passing the fleet of the Atlantic Club, whose regatta was taking place in the same waters. At the buoy, while the *Yankee* slowly drifted, those on board of her had a magnificent review of the vessels of the two Clubs, as they approached in splendid array, the Atlantic Club yachts arriving first, and after rounding the buoy from east to west, spreading their wings, and, like ocean birds, flitting away before the wind on their return homeward. The yachts of the New-York Club, meantime flying one by one to the westward of the buoy, bent their course with all sail set toward the Lightship, still ten miles away. The *Gussie* came first, a mile ahead of the *Idler*, the latter leading the *Silvie* by three-quarters of a mile. Close after her came the *Magic*, and then, three-quarters of a mile astern of her, the *Rambler*. The time of arrival here was as follows:

| Name. | H. | M. | S. | Name. | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gussie | 12 | 58 | 23 | Silvie | 1 | 10 | 12 |
| Idler | 1 | 6 | 24 | Rambler | 1 | 15 | 15 |
| Magic | 1 | 12 | .. | | | | |

AT THE LIGHTSHIP.

The *Yankee* now steamed rapidly to the Lightship while her passengers indulged in refreshments of DELMONICO, from whose establishment a plenteous supply of the well-cooked good things which ever give him a place in our memory dearest and most expensive, had been transferred in the early morning to the hold of the *Yankee*. The *Gussie* and *Idler* approached the Lightship, urged by the same persuasive breeze that had stood by them so steadily. They were sailing abreast on parallel lines, but the *Idler* made directly for the Lightship, while the *Gussie* was so far to leeward that when she tacked in order to round the ship, she was nearly half a mile astern of the schooner. The latter went around without much loss of headway, and turned her prow homeward, every sail filled, and nothing fluttering except the pennants of the gallant yachtmen that sailed her, who seemed to hold victory in their grasp. The *Silvie* and *Magic* followed closely, and with but little distance between them, turned their course homeward, while the *Gussie* sped quickly after them. The *Rambler* was brought up beautifully full half a mile behind, and lost nothing in turning the Light ship. And so all were fairly started for home, and no one could yet say which would win. The time at the Light ship was announced as follows:

| Name. | H. | M. | S. | Name. | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Idler | 2 | 14 | 21 | Gussie | 2 | 18 | 35 |
| Silvie | 2 | 16 | 26 | Rambler | 2 | 22 | 17 |
| Magic | 2 | 17 | 35 | | | | |

UP THE BAY.

While the *Yankee* sailed up the bay a slight fog partly obscured the yachts, which, passing east of the southwest spit buoy, again set themselves before the wind, and rapidly sailed toward Clifton. The steamer had not long to wait at the stakeboat in front of the Club-house, before the *Idler* was descried approaching wing and wing, followed closely by the *Magic*, which had passed the *Silvie*, while all the other vessels maintained their relative positions. They passed the stakeboat in splendid style.

THE RESULT.

The Regatta Committee after making the necessary computations announced that the *Magic* had won the prize for schooners, and that the *Gussie* was entitled to that for sloops. They passed the stakeboat as follows:

| Names. | H. | M. | S. | Names. | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Idler | 4 | 5 | 36 | Gussie | 4 | 18 | 14 |
| Magic | 4 | 7 | 50 | Rambler | 4 | 10 | 25 |
| Silvie | 4 | 10 | 25 | | | | |

The actual time occupied by each yacht, together with the allowance time, (which represents the comparative speed, being based on the square feet of canvas carried,) as calculated by the Committee, are as follows:

| Name | Actual Time H | M | S | Allowance Time H | M | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Magic | 4 | 22 | 50 | 4 | 13 | 53 |
| Idler | 4 | 20 | 35 | 4 | 18 | 57 |
| Silvie | 4 | 25 | 25 | 4 | 20 | 18 |
| Rambler | 4 | 30 | 9 | 4 | 24 | 38 |
| Gussie | 4 | 33 | 14 | — | — | — |

It was a closely-contested race, and, everything considered, one of the finest that has taken place in these waters. Those who stayed at home missed something that it was well worth a sail of forty miles to witness. The prize for schooners is, optionally, either a silver pitcher or a silver chafing dish, while for the sloop it is either of those which remains after the first choice is made. Thus ends the annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club. The next yachting event that is looked forward to by the members is a match between the *Magic* and the *Pauline*, which will probably be sailed in July from THROP'S Neck to New-London. There is much discussion with regard to their relative speed, and it is thought that the contest will be close.

### Chief Justice Chase and the Democrats.

*From the Boston Post.*

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

In convention with prominent Democrats yesterday, Chief Justice CHASE mentioned that the following propositions had been stated to him by different gentlemen of the Democratic Party as elements of the platform likely to unite all Democrats and others opposed to the present tendencies of the Radical Party, and observed that he saw in them nothing to which reasonable objection could be made. The conversation was not private, and your correspondent is authorized to give publicity to the propositions in the language in which they were stated by the Chief Justice, viz.:

Universal suffrage is a recognized Democratic principle, the application of which is to be left under the Constitution of the United States to the States themselves.

Universal amnesty and complete removals of all disabilities on account of participation in the late rebellion is not only a right and just measure of public policy, but essentially necessary to the beneficial administration of Government in the States recently involved in civil war with the United States, and to the full and satisfactory reëstablishment of the practical relations of those States with the other States of the American Union.

No military government over any State of the Union in time of peace is compatible with the principles of civil liberty established by the Constitution, nor can the trial of private citizens by Military Commissions by a people jealous of their freedom and desiring to be free.

Taxes should be reduced as far as practicable; collected impartially and with strict economy, and so apportioned to bear upon wealth rather than upon labor; and while all national obligations should be honestly and exactly fulfilled, no special privileges should be allowed to any class or individuals or corporations.

### The Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

*From the Boston Journal.*

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 18.

Great injustice has been done Mr. SUMNER by the circulation in different directions of a report that he has consulted Secretary SEWARD about the House bill relative to the rights of American citizens abroad. Mr. SUMNER, it is asserted, advised striking out that section of the bill providing for reprisals, and on his advice the Committee agreed to report a bill without it. All this is without foundation in fact. Mr. SUMNER never consulted Secretary SEWARD on the subject, directly or indirectly, nor has Secretary SEWARD ever spoken with any member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the subject. The Committee, which is composed of Messrs. SUMNER, FESSENDEN, CAMERON, HARLAN, MORTON, PATTERSON of New-Hampshire, and REVERDY JOHNSON, never proposed to report the bill without the retaliation section, but unanimously decided that there would not be time for its consideration during the present session, and postponed the further consideration of it until December next.

### German Republican Club.

The Grant and Colfax Campaign Club for the State and County of New-York met last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms in the Bowery, to ratify the nominations of the late Chicago Convention. The assemblage was very orderly and respectable, and included many ladies.

A series of printed resolutions were distributed throughout the audience, signed by Dr. ABRAHAM JACOBI, as President, FREDERIC SCHUTZ, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, Gen. KRZYANOWSKY, H. WERZ and G. REIMINGER, as Vice-Presidents, and LEOPOLD RIES, KARL WIRTH and J. SCHONHOF, as Secretaries.

Mr. FREDERICK KAPP called the meeting to order, and JACOBI, the President, took the chair.

Dr. FREDERICK SCHUTZ was introduced, and made an effective speech. He was followed by Mr. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, who spoke in English. He claimed fraternity with Germans and with representatives of all nationalities. He insisted these shores, and urged upon all present to determine that this shall be a free land, free to every nation and every race. He urged the importance of education, and the abolition of the tax-gatherer, but suggested no means of accomplishing the latter desirable end. He attacked the Democratic Party vigorously on the slavery question, and sneered at its Southern aristocracy, which, he said, enriched itself by swindling, under cover of law, its fellow-creatures of their wages. It now sought meanly to deprive of suffrage those whom it has wronged, and who have been lately rescued from its grasp. Repudiation was strongly animadverted upon, and certain features of local legislation, as obnoxious to Germans condemned, but it was urged that resentment against such legislation should be stifled for the present, in view of the far greater and more vital issues before the country. When freedom for all became a fixed fact, minor questions could be agitated without national injury.

Mr. FITHIAN was followed by Mr. SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER and Mr. GEORGE REININGER. The meeting then adjourned.

### Opening of the South Side Railroad.

The announcement is made that the South Side Railroad Company of Long Island will be opened on the 25th inst. The completion of this road throws open to the public a charming region which has scarcely been generally explored. By this route easy access can now be had to Rockaway and the entire sea shore of the island as far as Islip. Visitors to Fire Island will find it a far more convenient way of reaching that favorite resort than the old Long Island Railroad, as it avoids the uncomfortable stage ride from Deer Park to Babylon. The Surf Hotel, Fire Island, has already opened for the season, under its old proprietor, D. S. S. SAMMIS, Esq., who has won the highest reputation for keeping a first-class hotel.

Why is PHALON's "Paphian Lotion" like a daguerreotype plate? Because it *takes off* the prints of the sun. Sold by all druggists.

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP,"

for the TOILET, NURSERY and BATH, will not CHAP the SKIN. PHALON & SON, No. 517 Broadway.—*Advt.*

**Bathing Dresses for Ladies and Gentlemen.** A large variety. Prices from $4 to $12 a suit. At UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

**Ladies, Cultivate Physical Beauty.**—Mme. JUMEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND DEVELOPER positively improves the bust healthfully and scientifically, and pronounced by physicians the greatest reform of the age. 807 Broadway. Request circular.

**A.—For a Stylish and Becoming Hat** patronize BURKE, of No. 128 Fulton-st. His terms are decidedly popular.

**Nights of Painful Watching with Poor, sick, crying children, can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.** It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

**Mosquito Bites**

will give you no trouble if you apply DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR at once. It stops the pain instantly, keeps the wound from swelling, *draws out* the poison, and always heals in a short time. Those who are affected by insect and other *bites* will do well to keep a box of this ointment in their pocket. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box. Office 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

**Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.**—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., as it is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

**Boys' Clothing.**
Largest stock in the City.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

**Gent's Fashionable Clothing.**
Largest stock in the City.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

**James, Kirtland & Co.,**
Nos. 10 and 12 Reade-st., corner of Centre.
FOUNTAINS AND GARDEN VASES
at wholesale and retail.

**Are you Afflicted**
With humors or eruptions on your head? Use BARRET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, which eradicates them in double quick time. Sold by all druggists. Depot, C. N. CRITTENDEN, No. 7 6th-av.

**An Easy Way of Procuring What You WANT.**—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

**Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eye-GLASSES** give extraordinary relief to weak, dim and defective sights. Invento'r,
SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway.

**Miller & Co., No. 3 Union-square.**—Ladies, this is the best place in New-York City to obtain Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families.
MILLER & CO. No. 3 Union-square.

**For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan** on the Face, use PERRY'S "Moth and Freckle Lotion." Sold everywhere.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

## MARRIED.

AGENS—LIESE.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. F. F. Ford, assisted by Rev. Wm. C. Scholl, FREDERICK G. AGENS to EMMA LIESE, only daughter of S. H. Moore, Esq.

DAVIS—HAND.—On Thursday, June 18, by Rev. E. H. Reichart, WILLIS DAVIS, of Philadelphia, to JULIA M. HAND, of Elizabethport.

DONNELLY—YOUNG.—On Monday, June 1, at Petigo, County Fermanagh, Ireland, by Rev. Walter Young, assisted by Rev. Wm. Pilsworth, JOHN M. DONNELLY, of New-York, to MARGARET YOUNG, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

LORETZ—RICHARD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 18, at the Clermont-av. N. R. Church, by Rev. W. C. Engrel, JOHN M. LORETZ, Jr., to MARIA TERESA RICHARD, daughter of James Richard, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MORRIS—ELKIN.—On Thursday, June 18, in the First Presbyterian Church, Edgewater, S. I., by Rev. Dr. Rand, of Yonkers, JAMES R. MORRIS to Miss EMILY I. ELKIN, both of Staten Island.

PIEPENBRINK—SMITH.—In Islip, L. I., on Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Charles W. Cooper, CHARLES PIEPENBRINK, of Albany, to Miss CARRIE A. SMITH, daughter of Aaron Smith, Esq., of the former place.

SEELY—HALL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, June 18, by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., WASHINGTON W. SEELY to MARTHA E. HALL.

WILLIS—WYCKOFF.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, June 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, WM. H. WILLIS to LUCRETIA H., daughter of Peter Wyckoff.

## DIED.

BLACK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 18, after a short illness, JANE BLACK, widow of the late John Black, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family, also those of Wm. and James Black, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John V. Hart, No. 360 Clermont-av., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

CARRAGAN.—On Thursday, June 18, ROBERT CARRAGAN, in the 35th year of his age.

His friends and those of his widow, MARY CARRAGAN, (hair-dresser) are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 West 20th-st. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

☞ Saratoga papers please copy.

DODGE.—On Thursday, June 18, Miss ELIZA F. DODGE, daughter of the late William Dodge, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 93 St. Mark's place.

HATHAWAY.—On Wednesday, June 17, after a lingering illness, THEODORE E. HATHAWAY, son of Cornelius and the late Amzi Hathaway, aged 33 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 12 Varick-place, on Saturday at 4 P. M.

HATHAWAY.—The members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their Lodge-room, No. 694 Broadway, on Sunday morning at 8½ o'clock, to attend the funeral services at Green-Wood, of our late brother, THEODORE E. HATHAWAY. By order of the W. M.

HART.—On Thursday, June 18, Mrs. TABETHA HART, widow of Lemuel Hart, aged 90 years, 3 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. James, L. I. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 8½ A. M. Carriages will meet the cars on arrival at North Islip.

MILES.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 19, at his residence, on Manhasset Neck, L. I., WILLIAM B. MILES.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRIS.—On Thursday evening, June 18, in the 32d year of his age, JOHN B., son of the late Gerard W. Morris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Ascension, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MCADAM.—On Friday, June 19, JAMES G. MCADAM, Counselor-at-law, aged 56 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 254 West 40th-st., on Sunday, June 21, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

PRICE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, June 17, after a lingering illness, PHILO PRICE, of the firm of Price & Sons, New-York, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 20th inst., from his late residence, No. 105 South 3d-st., at 1 P. M.

POST.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, June 18, JULIA S., wife of Augustus T. Post, and daughter of the late Thomas Clark, of Brooklyn, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Clinton, corner of Harrison-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

RAY.—On Friday morning, June 19, CORNELIUS M. RAY, of Litchfield, Conn., formerly of Cincinnati.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

SAFFEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 18, JOHN H. SAFFEN, late of the firm of Saffen, Stites & Co.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, June 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 132 West 43d-st., without further notice.

SNYDER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 18, ELLIOTT, youngest son of Julia and Theo. A. Snyder, aged 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 246 East 53d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

VANDERVOORT.—On Wednesday evening, June 17, Miss EMILY VANDERVOORT, daughter of the late Wm. L. Vandervoort.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 7 5th-av. on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

WIGHTMAN.—On Friday, June 19, LILLIE HUNTER, wife of James S. Wightman, aged 29 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 103 East 14th-st., near 4th-av., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE MAMMOTH SPORTING PAPER**
IS OUT TO-DAY!
For all the latest TURF, RING, AQUATIC and BASE BALL INTELLIGENCE,
SEE WILKES' SPIRIT
FOR THIS WEEK.
FULL ACCOUNTS OF THE GREAT BOATING CONTESTS.

"TRY IT."—A $3 MAGAZINE, IN CLUBS OF ten, sent half a year, "on trial," for $10, or only $1 each—the PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. New volume—forty-eighth—begins with July number. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

"YOUNG MEN" WHO SEEK PERSONAL improvement; YOUNG WOMEN who would do something, and others may have the $3 PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL six months, in clubs of ten, "on trial," at $1 each. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DEAFNESS CURED.**

Now and important discovery for the cure of partial deafness, discharges from the ear, and noise in the head, by Dr. HARTLEY, No. 32 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., the only acknowledged artist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving the success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled artists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands. Certificates of cure too numerous for publication. References permitted to physicians and surgeons of the most eminent ability throughout the country.

**SPRING DEBILITY.**
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
PERUVIAN SYRUP is a protoxide of iron.
PERUVIAN SYRUP contains no alcohol.
PERUVIAN SYRUP vitalizes the blood.
PERUVIAN SYRUP invigorates the brain.
PERUVIAN SYRUP makes the weak strong.
PERUVIAN SYRUP builds up the brokendown.
PERUVIAN SYRUP strengthens and invigorates.
PERUVIAN SYRUP cures female weaknesses.
All genuine has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the bottles.
Sold by all druggists.

**KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS,**
FOR MAKING THAT CELEBRATED SUMMER BEVERAGE KNOWN AS KNAPP'S ROOT BEER.
The attention of druggists, root-beer makers and the public in general is called to the above preparation. It can be made with but little trouble and at a trifling expense. Put up in bottles at 40 cents and 75 cents' making ten and 25 gallons. FOR MANUFACTURERS, in quart bottles, at $4, making 200 gallons, and one gallon tin cans at $12, making 800 gallons of the beer.
Sold by P. B. KNAPP & CO., No. 362 Hudson-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

DR. SCHENCK IS NOT HERE EVERY week as heretofore, but EVERY OTHER WEEK. His next visit will be on TUESDAY, the 30th, at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st.

**DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.**
Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, physician for Diseases of the Chest, &c., devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption and Asthma, by medicated and oxygenated inhalations. This treatment (by which remedies are applied directly to the seat of the disease) is the only scientific or successful one in all affections of the air passages and lungs. Patients unable to visit New-York can consult by letter. Office No. 9 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

# TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW
## RAILWAY COMPANY'S
## FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
## FOR SALE.

$800,000 on the Western Division, bearing interest at 7 per cent. Coupons Payable Semi-Annually, in February and August.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1896.

The Company having disposed of all of the $1,800,000 bonds issued on the Western Division, between Peoria, Warsaw and Keokuk, except the amount now offered for sale, which has been reserved to pay for iron ordered to complete the line, now offer the same at 85, flat, that is to say, with the August coupon attached.

Capitalists desiring a safe, cheap and reliable investment, the mortgage being only $15,000 per mile, can be supplied with the Bonds, in amounts or not less than $5,000, by applying at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

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# THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
# ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

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# Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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THE COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUE JULY 1, 1868,
will be paid on and after that date
IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered June 30.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

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DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, AT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT.

One Million Dollars of their Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, FREE FROM ALL UNITED STATES TAXES, payable on the first days of June and December.

Said Bonds are either Coupon or Registered, and are secured by a Mortgage on the Railroad and branches, the rolling stock and the franchise of the Company.

The outstanding Bonds of the Company, due in 1873, will be received in exchange for these Bonds, thus saving to the holders of the latter the amounts to be paid for taxes.

L. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

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State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Railroad and miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

# VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
# BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
# GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
## FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

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CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868—3 P. M.

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81.... | 112¾ | 112¾ | 5-20 Coupon, '67.. | 113⅝ | 114 |
| Coupon, 1881..... | 112¾ | 112¾ | 5-20 Coupon, 1868 | 113⅝ | 113⅞ |
| 5-20 Regist'd '62. | 109½ | 109¾ | 10-40 Registered. | 106½ | 106⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62.. | 113¾ | 113¾ | 10-40 Coupon..... | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64.. | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | Gold ..... | 140⅝ | 140⅞ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65.. | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | Silver ..... | 103½ | 104 |
| 5-20 C. '65, Jan.July | 113⅝ | 113⅝ | July 7.30 ..... | 109¾ | 110 |

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ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

# HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, June 19, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, '68, and pay ⅝38 55 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, '68, and pay ⅝32 45 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE.
## ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN
Railroad Bonds, first mortgage, 7 per cent., interest payable February and August in New-York.

H. G. MARQUAND,
Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

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# WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST. NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

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# MANNING & DE FOREST,
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell all kinds of Southern States and Railroad Company Bonds, Registered stock past due, Coupons and Bank notes.

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THE OLD
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CHARTERED 1824.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL..... | $153,000 00 |
| NET SURPLUS..... | 163,885 32 |
| TOTAL ASSETS..... | $316,885 32 |

OFFICES, No. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
And No. 11 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

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76TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July out of the profits of the last six months.

At an election held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| FRANCIS P. FURNALD, | ALBERT W. GREEN, |
| FRANCIS A. PALMER, | GEORGE W. PLATT, |
| CHARLES DAUTER, | JESSE SELIGMAN, |
| JOHN BODINE, | GEORGE C. PETERS, |
| JAMES B. BLOSSOM, | BENJ. M. STILWELL, |
| BRYAN H. SMITH, | SAM'L F. WHITING, |
| JOSHUA SMITH, | HARRISON P. LIVINGSTON, |
| FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, | GEO. GILFILLAN, M.D., |
| JOHN T. BRUCE, | EDWARD C. BADEAU, |
| JOSEPH RUSSELL, | HENRY KNIGHT, |
| | JEREMIAH V. SPADER. |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. P. FURNALD was unanimously reelected President, and CHARLES DAUTER, Vice-President.

JUNE 13, 1868. TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

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DREXEL & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
No. 34 South 3d-st., No. 3 Rue Scribe,
Philadelphia. Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, available in all parts of Europe, through Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON at sight and sixty days.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,
BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
negotiate
BONDS AND LOANS FOR RAILROAD COMPANIES;
contract for
IRON OR STEEL RAILS, LOCOMOTIVES, CARS, &c.,
and undertake
ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.

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ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE
RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-ST.

The annual election for a Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 6th inst., between the hours of 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed on the 29th June.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

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FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS,
Fifty years to run.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD, free of Government tax,
either in New-York, or London, at the option of the holder, for sale by
D. A. BODY, Banker,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

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CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

FRACTIONAL SHARES OF THE ABOVE stock bought and for sale in sums to suit.

CLARENCE S. DAY,
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 New-st., New-York. Stocks, bonds and Government securities bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

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OFFICE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R. Co.,
MEMPHIS, June 10, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, falling due on July 1 proximo, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

M. J. WICKS, President.

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OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

ELECTION—FOR DIRECTORS.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

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COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PARties interested that the interest on the State debt of Tennessee falling due July 1, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

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NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY—Interest.—The coupons for interest due July 1, proximo, from bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at this bank.

R. F. VAIL, Cashier.

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FOR INVESTMENT—TRUST FUNDS, &C.—8 per cent. City of Keokuk New Coupon Bonds, interest and principal at the Central National Bank, New-York, January and July, 20 years to run from Jan. 1, 1868; four coupons paid, and total issue is but $300,000. These are regarded as among the best secured corporation bonds in America. A small amount only for sale at 95 per cent. and interest. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD,
Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

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## FINANCIAL.

# HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
## No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
## BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

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OFFICE ATLANTIC AND GULF R. R. Co.,
SAVANNAH, June 12, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the above Company, due 1st July next, payable in the City of New-York, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st.

D. MACDONALD, Treasurer.

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## SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

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IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

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THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

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CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 7.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

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UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST. COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,948,935 61.

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METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.—The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 15, inst.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW
draw interest from July 1, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

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INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union-place, corner East 15th-st.

DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits of three months and upwards, and THREE PER CENT. on larger sums on deposit for three and six months before 1st July, 1868, will be paid or credited July 1, 1868.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

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## DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Trustees of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of July. Transfer books closed from the 20th of June until that date.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

*Resolved*, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 18th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

*Resolved*, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, held May 27, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the 6th day of July next, on the basis of one share for the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

*Resolved*, That in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

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OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA R. R. Co.,
(LESSEE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R.)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., 3½, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 1st day of July next, as registered and at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 3d of July, 1868.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared their usual dividends, payable at this office on and after the 29th day of June, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 11th day of June next.

Ten per cents. on the preferred stock, payable in preferred stock at par.

Ten per cent. on the common stock, payable in common stock at par.

The transfer books, now closed, will be opened on MONDAY, the 8th, and closed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 29th of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

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OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, O., June 15, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 1st day of July next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer books (now closed) will be opened on Thursday, the 18th of June, inst., and closed at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 20th inst., and reopened on Thursday, the 2d of July, proximo.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company from the earnings for the six months ending June 30, 1868, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after July 20, 1868, to the holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th June instant.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th instant and opened on the morning of the 21st July proximo.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

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OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co.,
HARTFORD, June 18, 1868.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, to the holders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of June instant.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 Pearl-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after July 1, 1868. The transfer books will be closed from this date to July 3, 1868. By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

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EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant till the 1st proximo. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

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THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopen on the morning of July 3. W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

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CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight (8) per cent., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th instant to July 2. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

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UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF New-York, have declared a dividend of 4 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. and reopened on the 2d of July.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

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NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will close on 20th inst., and reopen on the 1st prox.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

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THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

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## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SADDLE PONY; none better; also, the best pair of goats, harness and wagon complete, in New-York; also, a Brewster's light wagon and single harness; sold on account of the owner having no further use for them. Apply to W. H. GOODWIN, 149th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., Washington Heights.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BAY HORSES, JUST from the country; 16½ hands high; 6 years old; warranted sound and kind in every respect; will be sold separate if desired. At Underhill's stable, No. 54 Lafayette-place.

CROSS MATCH TEAM—BLACK AND GRAY, 16 hands high, sound and kind in saddle or harness. To be seen at No. 24 West 12th-st.

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## AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREREIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Clinton Hall Book Sales Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, AT 7½ o'clock,

A LARGE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

In the various departments of literature, history, poetry, fine arts, fiction, &c.; also many valuable works relating to America. TUESDAY EVENING, June 23, at 7½ o'clock,

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

A large collection of oil-paintings, said to come consignments, the last sale of the season, embracing, by order of the Executor, the entire collection of paintings belonging to the late Septimus Crooks, Esq., of this City, among which will be found an original Wardle, Wilson, Rosa di Tivoli, two James Curnocks, Knell; gems by Ruggles, Dillens, and several reputed to be by Pickersgill, Cooper, Gainsborough, &c., &c. Also, a consignment just received from Florence, in beautiful frames carved in solid wood, richly gilt, embracing Madonnas, the Holy Family, the Adoration, Virgin of Sorrows, &c.; fine copies from Raphael, Murillo, Guido, Dolci, Gerard del Notti, Sassaferrato, &c., with other paintings, many of which are suitable for church and altar pieces. Catalogues ready and paintings on exhibition day and evening.

SPLENDID LAW LIBRARY.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 25TH AND 26TH, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The very valuable and extensive Law Library of the late CHARLES EDWARDS, ESQ.,

Author of "Chancery Reports," "Edwards on Receivers," "Edwards on Bills and Notes," "History and Poetry of Finger Rings," &c., &c., comprising a choice and valuable assortment of treatises, Reports, &c., and particularly rich in English Reports, some of which are exceedingly scarce. Catalogues ready.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL BY Auction a large and valuable collection of choice oil-paintings THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) June 20, inst. Among them will be found choice works from the following eminent artists: J. M. Chuiverhouse, Freiricks, Spencer, Collingwood, Smith, of London; Schroder, Myerheim, Melrose, and many others of equal eminence. The collection is revised and likely to suit all tastes, such as sporting pieces, marines, historical and religious subjects, the whole forming a gallery equal to any offered this season.

Sale commences at 11 o'clock A. M.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL BY Auction, on THIS DAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, two handsome Shetland ponies, about 11 hands high, one black and the other bay, five and six years old; warranted sound; extremely kind and gentle under saddle or in harness. Also, cream mare, 14½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle under saddle or harness.

MORRIS WILKINS Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 110 LOTS ON HUDSON, MEADOW, CLINTON AND WILLOW STS., HOBOKEN, NEW-JERSEY, AT AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF THE HOBOKEN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 23, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York City:

HUDSON-ST.—3 lots, east side, between Ferry and Newark sts.

MEADOW-ST.—4 lots, west side, between 7th and 8th sts.

MEADOW-ST.—17 lots, entire front, west side, between 10th and 11th sts.

CLINTON-ST.—4 lots, east side, between 7th and 8th sts.

WILLOW-ST.—8 lots, east side, between 7th and 8th sts.

WILLOW-ST.—16 lots, west side, between 7th and 8th sts.

WILLOW-ST.—12 lots, west side, between 8th and 9th sts.

WILLOW-ST.—13 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.

WILLOW-ST.—17 lots, entire front, west side, between 10th and 11th sts.

WILLOW-ST.—17 lots, entire front, east side, between 10th and 11th sts.

TERMS OF SALE.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at seven per cent.

Book, maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., or at the Hoboken ferries.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

SIXTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, On WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1868.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock M.,

40,000 TONS

OF COAL from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

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STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.

Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Brenton Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 30th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all the machinery, their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, June 6, 1868.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

OIL-PAINTINGS.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June the 19th and 20th, at auction, 160 choice oil-paintings by eminent European and American artists; they are now received for public exhibition till day of sale. Among them will be found choice works from the following eminent artists, Hamilton, Hartwick, Coates, Chiverhouse, Morrose, Remington, Myerhiem, Schroder, Jordan, and many others of equal eminence.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, AT 12 O'CLOCK, Exchange Salesroom,

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NEW BOWERY, CHATHAM, 18TH AND 19TH STS., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee.

CHATHAM-ST.—Four-story and attic brick building and plot No. 187 Chatham-st., (old No. 179,) south side, and running through to New Bowery, known as the "COLUMBIAN HOTEL."

WEST 18TH-ST.—Premises No. 295, north side, between 9th and 10th avs.

WEST 19TH-ST.—Premises No. 312, south side, immediately in the rear of above-mentioned lot.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, ON THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868, At 12 o'clock,

EIGHT HUNDRED LOTS laid out for villa sites and village lots, comprising the Bleecker Lake View, lying on splendid avenues and streets, opened and regulated, of various dimensions of 70 to 120 feet in width. It is but fourteen miles or fifty minutes from City Hall by the Erie Railroad from Chambers-st.; fifteen trains daily each way; depot on the grounds.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

A special train of the Erie Railroad will leave Chambers-st. on the morning of the sale at 11 o'clock; return at 6 o'clock. Refreshments will be served on the grounds.

For maps and other particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY OF THE RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION, MONDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, June 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., household furniture, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor suits in hair cloth, library and chamber furniture; Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites in brocatel, rep and haircloth; centre tables, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; desks, window shades, stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, extension tables, dining room chairs, sofas and lounges, in haircloth and rep, kitchen furniture, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock.

Fine oil-paintings, by celebrated artists; rosewood seven octave grand piano, by Nunns & Clark, New-York; rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Boehler & Schmidt; rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Chickering, Boston.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, June 22, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF DESIRABLE BOOKS, THE PROPERTY OF THE ATHENEUM ASSOCIATION, removed for convenience of sale.

Full particulars hereafter.

HERMANN FALKENBERG, Auctioneer—Office No. 255 Bowery.

SELLS TUESDAY 23D INST., THE entire choice stock of wines, liquors, cigars, &c., amounting to $8,00; also the elegant furniture of the place. Will be closed out in lots positively; rare chance for liquor merchants, buyers, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE —Carpets, clocks, silver plated ware, ice pitchers, &c. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. Catalogues at sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious warerooms of James B. Cook, No. 634 Broadway, the entire stock of first-class furniture.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REmaining unsold portion of the stock in trade will be sold by A. LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

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## MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 154 and 156 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIEties, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 53 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. E. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

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## CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
RICH DESIGNS.
SPRING SALES, 1868.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and agrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 50 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS.

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## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held on the 1st day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Chambers of said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, in said district, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2d, 1867.

JOSIAH D. RICHARDS, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1868.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. HAYWARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William A. Hayward, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. HAYWARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William A. Hayward, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the pray

## SHIPPING.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.**

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN:

MANHATTAN.....NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA.....COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, June 24
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, July 1
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 22

From Pier No. 45 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; in steerage, $26, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 27
FRERES.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS.

including railway tickets furnished on board,

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $38.

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the disagreeable forts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.**—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) TUESDAY, June 16, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, June 20
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, June 27

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M. from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $95; gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.**

THE ANCHOR LINE.

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

**EVERY SATURDAY,**

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA.....June 20 | HIBERNIA.....July 11
CALEDONIA.....June 27 | EUROPA.....July 18
BRITANNIA.....July 4 | IOWA.....July 25

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $105. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $33; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, June 24
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 1
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 8
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 29

Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.....145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

**CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA.....July 2 | TRIPOLI.....July 16
MALTA.....July 9 | ALEPPO.....July 23

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

**NATIONAL LINE.**

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA, FORBES, will leave SATURDAY, June 20, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO**

## CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

**FOUR TIMES A MONTH,**

**On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,**

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 24—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LEDYARD.

Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.**

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.

By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on WEDNESDAY, June 24.

Per cubic foot, 80 cents: Per pound, 1½ cents

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about four days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of June 20, and twenty days in advance of their departure of July 5.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

**NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.

JUNE 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.

JUNE 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.**

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on 5th of each month.

First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $464 for first-class, and $218 to $242 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold regions of Hokitika, in New-Zealand.

Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading: freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 56 Wall-st. or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent. No. 32 William-st., New-York.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 25.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GARNER, July 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, July 9.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. R. BARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River

For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. R. BARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**

THE CROMWELL LINE

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No 9 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER.....SATURDAY, June 20.
CORTES, ..... NELSON.....SATURDAY, June 27.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**

MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

Steamer VIRGO, Capt. DRAKER, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.**—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**

—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MORSE, Passport Agent, 293 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. E. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 24.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. H. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR MOBILE,**

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship ALABAMA, Capt. BAXTER.

for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to E. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

## STEAMBOATS.

THE

# BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON,

from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.

TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.

In the Grandest Boats in the world.

TO BOSTON.....$1 00
Meals 50 c. Each.
Accommodations for 1,700 passengers.

These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.

A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.

A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMMONS, Agent.

**STONINGTON LINE.**

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers

CONNECTICUT and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

And foot of 18th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, No. 5 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

**FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.**

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

These splendid Steamers sail from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00

These places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats.

NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take train at 8 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, New-York, April 9, 1868. No. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

**FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50,** being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers NEW-YORK and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of Canal-st., at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Ballston, saves a and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

**SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—**The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, June 16, 12 M. | Monday, June 15, 12 M. |
| Wed., June 17, 3 P. M. | Tuesday, June 16, 4 P. M. |
| Thursday, June 18, 3 P. M. | Thurs., June 18, 6 A. M. |
| Friday, June 19, 3 P. M. | Friday, June 19, 7 A. M. |
| Sat., June 20, 8 A. M. | Saturday, June 20, 8 A. M. |
| Sunday, June 21, 8 A. M. | Saturday, June 20, 6½ P. M. |

**PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring comfortable luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.**

**SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.**—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30; 34th-st. at 7:45. Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:30 P. M.; arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

**DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—**The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge. Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—**RAILroad time, half railroad fare.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45, and from foot of Catharine-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.

Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for Wilton-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

**FARE 25 CENTS.**—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the Pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon, at 3:45; 34th-st. 4 o'clock. (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45, landing at Rockland Lake 7:05, Nyack 7:30, Irvington 8 o'clock, Dobbs' Ferry 8:25, Hastings 8:15, Yonkers 8:30, arriving at 34th-st. 9:15. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents.

**FAIR HAVEN, PORT WASHINGTON,** Mount's and Brown's Dock, Highlands and Red Bank.—Steamer HELEN, Capt. Jas. B. THROCKMORTON, will leave Red Bank at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8:30 A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday; Saturday at 2 P. M. Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON and JOHN PRICE salesmen. Fare, 40c.

**FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn.** On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

**DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE** and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning at 10½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

**REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT** for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot Harrison-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st at 8½.

**SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—**LANDing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy. Leaves foot of Barclay-st. SUNDAY, June 21, 1868, the steamer JOHN ROMER will leave foot of Barclay-st. at 9 A. M., landing at the above places; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M.

**LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,)** OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

**FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT,** Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

**CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—**THE STEAMER CNORWALK runs regularly to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Warren-st., 9:45, 12:45, 3:45; Pier No. 4, R. R., Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

**FOR ORIENT, GREEN PORT AND SAG** HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—** Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

## FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

Have the largest assorted stock of

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES,

of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in materials and repeal of tax, we will, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

**GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &c.**

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES, At reasonable prices, just opened at No. 706 Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place.

JOHN TRIGGE, late with Ball, Black & Co.

**FURNITURE FOR SALE.—**A SPLENDID black walnut extension table and sideboard, and ten massive black walnut dining chairs, covered in morocco, but little used. Apply at J. W. HICKEY'S furniture warerooms, No. 7 East 18th-st.

**RICH OR PLAIN FURNITURE,** CARPETS, &c., bought to any amount at No. 7 East 18th-st.

**FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN** the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

**STORAGE FOR FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.** At No. 7 East 18th-st.

## IRON WORKS.

# ARCHITECTURAL

IRON WORKS,

14th-st. between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CRENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**TO CAPITALISTS.**

**FOR SALE—FOR INVESTMENT.**—A valuable property on 5 n-av., near Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The extra size, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 164 5th-av., with lot in rear, and with rear entrance on 22d-st.

**OR TO LEASE**

for business purposes, for a term of years. Possession can probably be given at an early day; there are extensive improvements to be commenced July 1, by the Messrs. GOUPIL & CO., in the same block, for the finest picture gallery and store on the Continent. Other costly and elegant improvements are to be made at No. 153 5th-av., nearly opposite, to commence forthwith, viz.: two elegant stores and hotel on sixty-feet lot, of the extension and opening of 56th-av. through Washington-square, soon to be commenced, is urging other extensive improvements of a commercial character in this immediate vicinity. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE FOR** Lease on 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Four-story brown-stone: modern and complete; newly and beautifully furnished; will be sold with the carpets, which are of a tasteful pattern, for $28,500, or with the standing furniture for $25,000; much of the furniture has been brought from Europe quite recently; a desirable location for a professional gentleman or a private family; now the residence of a foreign Consul, who is about leaving the country; possession at an early day. For terms and permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—IN THE NINTH WARD, BETWEEN** 4th and Bleecker sts., a new 3-story house, lot, 20x88; lot, 98; furnished throughout with new and beautiful furniture. The furniture and appointments, including kitchen, dining room, parlors, library and chambers, are complete in every respect. Will be sold with carpets only if desired. This is an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, address J. W. M., Post Office Box No. 1,478.

**EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST** side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

**CITY HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS FOR** sale.—Printed list mailed free by STANLEY DAY, Real Estate Broker, No. 925 Broadway.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, AN** elegantly furnished cottage, containing fourteen rooms; modern improvements; fine garden, greenhouse, stables, ice-house, &c.; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River cars and steamboat, or forty minutes' drive from Fifth-Avenue Hotel. For a quiet and luxurious residence it is unsurpassed. Apply on the premises, 11th-av. and 146th-st., or address BELL, Station M.

**TO LEASE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, THIRTY** minutes by Hudson River Railroad, and five minutes from the depot, a handsome furnished house, with all modern improvements, carriage house and stable, and 1¾ acres of ground, finely situated. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

**TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE** on the Heights, Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house has gas, hot and cold water throughout, with all modern improvements; ten acres of land, abounding with fruit, &c. Apply to C. BALDRIDGE, No. 118 Broadway.

**A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT** Newtown, L. I.; possession at once; within easy access of New-York, by two lines rail; suitable for a large family; large garden, with plenty small fruit and shade trees; ice-house filled; stable if desired.

FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

**TO LET—A 3½-STORY HOUSE IN WEST 29TH-st., between 8th and 9th ave.; good location, modern improvements; rent $1,600. For permits apply to** J. DEVLIN & CO., No. 226 West 23d-st., first door east of 8th-av.

**TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A** two-story basement and extension brick house, with all the modern improvements, in the 19th Ward of the City of Brooklyn, convenient to the ferry. Apply to KELSEY & COMWELL, No. 27 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

**TO LET—THE MOST ELEGANT DOUBLE** brown-stone house, west of Central Park, on Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, above 155th-st.; all modern improvements; brick stable; suitable for City or country residence. New-York, P. O. Box 3,868.

**TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE,** the splendid res dence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.

E. C. EMBURREE, No. 54 William-st.

**TO LET—FOR JULY AND AUGUST, A FUR**nished house with 14 rooms, beautifully situated on the Hudson, three-quarters of an hour from New-York; the use of cow and chickens if desired; rent $300. Apply to No. 159, Bible House, Astor Place.

**FOR RENT—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING** in Bergen, connected to steam and horse cars; 40 minutes from Wall-st.; garden, fruit trees and stable. Address W., Post Office Box No. 6,114.

**IN HARLEM.—HOUSE TO RENT AND FUR**niture for sale.—A two-story brick house, excellent location; rent $600; price of furniture, $1,000. Address J. W. S., Box No. 3,058 Post Office.

**TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO** furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 45 White-st.

**FURNISHED HOUSE, TWO MILES NORTH** of Newburg, to let; nine rooms, stable, garden made, and ice-house filled. Apply to CLARK, HOLGATE & CO., No. 246 Canal-st.

**TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A VERY DE**sirable Summer residence. Apply to WM. B. HOLMES, No. 555 Broadway, or to WM. H. HARRIS & CO., Montclair.

**TO RENT AT RED BANK, N. J.—A NEW** and furnished house, ten rooms, in the Shrewsbury River, for July and August; terms $75. Apply to GEO. B. CHAMPLIN, Red Bank.

**HOUSES TO LET IN CITY AND COUN**TRY.—Printed list mailed free. STANLEY DAY, House Agent, No. 925 Broadway.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,** Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

**TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, A LOT 33 FEET** wide by extra depth, between Union and Madison squares; a long lease will be granted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN** be accommodated with a large front room and two back rooms on the second floor of a pleasantly located house in the Tenth Ward; family private and small, and no others taken; if desired the apartments will be let without board; to those desirous of economizing a favorable opportunity is offered. Address H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A** large handsomely furnished room and a single room, to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. At No. 8 (old No.) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. Also a furnished basement, suitable for a doctor's office; location unexceptionable. References exchanged.

**NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT** rooms, suitable also, two back, to gentlemen with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

**NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—TO RENT, TWO** newly furnished rooms on fourth floor; also, entire third floor, furnished or unfurnished; Delmonico's and other first-class restaurants in immediate neighborhood.

**LARGE HANDSOME ROOMS,** FURNISHED, $18 and $20; hall rooms, $8 and $10; table unexceptionable; the cook is home considered; location pleasant.—No. 271 West 11th-st.

**A FAMILY AT NO. 226 WEST 11TH-st.** will let a front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife at $18 per week. Also, rooms for gentlemen, at $7 and $8.

**TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, FURNISHED,** with home comforts, for two adults, at $150 per month; modern house on 45th-st., east of 3d-av. Address H. O., Station D, No. 12 Bible House.

**COOL AND PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET** with first-class board at reduced prices for the Summer; house newly painted and furnished. Apply at No. 67 Clinton-place.

**A LADY FROM PHILADELPHIA HAS** opened the house No. 50 7th-av., first above 14th-st., for the reception of boarders; good rooms, with first-class table.

**NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW DOORS** from 6th-av.—A small family will rent a second story front room and hall room in a first-class house, with or without board.

**NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., A FEW** doors from 6th-av.—A small family will rent a parlor-bedroom, second floor front, to a gentleman, with breakfast, in first-class house.

**A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM** on second floor, in a private family, to rent to one or two gentlemen. Inquire at No. 507 Hudson-st., or address C., Box No. 5,266 New-York Post Office.

**A NEWLY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT** room and hallbedroom, in a genteel private house, to let at No. 133 Clinton-place (8th-st., near 6th-av.) Terms moderate.

**NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST.,** NEAR MADISON-square.—Suites of rooms furnished, and single rooms for gentlemen, without board. Terms very reasonable.

**NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST.,** NEAR 6TH-AV. —Nicely furnished rooms on second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals.

**A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO** let to two or three gentlemen, without board, at KEPPLER'S, corner 6th-av. and 20th-st.

**FURNISHED ROOMS—NO. 330 3D-AV.** single or in suites, for housekeeping, with or without board, for gentlemen or ladies.

**BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN NOW IN**gage rooms in a newly furnished house, with or without board, at No. 52 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

**FIFTEENTH-ST.—EXCELLENT BOARD** with good rooms for either gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen. No. 52 West 15th-st.

**FIFTH-AV., NO. 125.—FURNISHED ROOMS** en suite and single, with board; private table if desired.

**NO. 138 EAST 22D-ST.—A FURNISHED** front hall room, without board; water in the room; to a single man: terms $2 per week.

**NOS. 89 AND 117 HUDSON-ST.—FUR**nished rooms to let, from $5 to $6 per week, for gents or light housekeeping; American family.

**NICELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS** or single rooms at No. 86 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

**TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECOND** story, furnished; gas, bath, &c., with or without board, No. 134 Bank-st.

**HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN** suite or separate, to let to gentlemen. 249 4th-av.

**TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM TO A MAN** and wife, or single gentlemen, at 138 Thompson-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST—ON TUESDAY, JUNE 16, A COMMUTA**tion ticket to Rutherford Park, N. J., via Erie Railway, belonging to G. S. COLEMAN. Will please leave at ticket office, West-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CONTINUATION OF THE

GREAT SALE

OF

# RUTHERFURD PARK LOTS

AT

EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

NO. 111 BROADWAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 22,

BY

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

MAPS AT NO. 77 CEDAR-ST.

**300 PLOTS, OR 2,500 CITY LOTS,**

AT AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE,

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, AT 12½ O'CLOCK,

AT

# PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

one hour from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Cheaper commutation and better treatment than by any other road. These plots are on high and sightly ground, having natural drainage, and great quantities of fruit.

ALSO,

A MAGNIFICENT HOMESTEAD

of 14 acres, with large old-fashioned Mansion; 24 rooms, numerous outbuildings, all kinds of fruit, shade and and ornamental trees, and running water.

For maps, free tickets, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneer, No. 77 Cedar-st.

**BUILDING LOTS UPON EASY TERMS.** Only fifty lots left, upon the same easy terms as those sold last year—$36 at the time of purchase, and $10 per month, without interest, in the beautiful village of Clarenville, L. I., only eight miles from New-York, reached by three steam and one horse-car every 15 minutes; beautifully located; very healthy; adjacent to churches and schools; streets all graded and planted with shade trees; title perfect; each lot 50x100; price from $250 to $350. This property is daily increasing in value. Free excursions to the property every THURSDAY at 10 o'clock from the office, No. 111 Broadway, or apply to PECARE & CO., No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 15.

**FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESI**dence in the City of Hartford, Conn., within five minutes' walk of the New-York and Boston Railroad Depot, and of the Hudson; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place; carriages and stages

## FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

and civil, political and religious governments, they were overtaken and crushed out; and when they have been crushed out they come up and state that we surrendered. We surrendered, that is not the term used. They said they submitted, they never surrendered only when they were captured by the armies of the Republic that were for the perpetuation of the Government of our fathers, and to perpetuate the right of all beings to stand before the burning eye of God, accountable to Him who died for them, and that the will of man should be free. That is the power that brought them down—that stood here under the Stars and Stripes that waved over the bloody fields of 1776, and rode the storm against the British lion. [Laughter.] I met the Southern Armak and negro God and made it bow. The Democratic Party, as its figure head, that had been swelling in blood, plundering the public treasury of the United States and beggared it, that managed the public arsenals, carried away the arms and captured the whole sea coast, and every vessel in every harbor, and now, after doing that, "let us alone" they say, "while we are pulling the apples from the tree, do not throw rocks at us. [Laughter.] Just let me alone; use some few gentle words and they only defied us and mocked at us. Now we come in, council together, and take to our bosom an old man called Abraham." [Laughter.] Aye, and he saw there Dives, who had driven the negro from his table and would not give him even the crumbs; and he saw a figure coming up with his garments dyed in blood. Who is it I see on the black horse, with the sword drawn against the rainbow of hope and promise of the world—the Stars and Stripes? [Laughter.] It is death riding under the ensign of the Democratic Party of the South in open war against human liberty and human rights. Then, Oh my soul, look down and wonder at them coming up as Dives boy, and never having stained their hands in blood. [Laughter.] Now we ask to be forgiven? Oh yes.

Mr. BROOKS said he had intended to reply to the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. FARNSWORTH,) but the intervention of the very eloquent speech of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. MULLINS) had quite disturbed him. He warned the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) that if he did not look out for his laurels he would soon find that in all matters of rhetoric and poetic imagery the star of Tennessee would outshine the fame of the honorable gentleman from Ohio. [Laughter.] For his own part he was in favor of going into the pardoning business, wholesale and retail.

Mr. MULLINS asked Mr. BROOKS whether he was in favor of pardoning unrepentant rebels.

Mr. BROOKS said he was for mercy and pardon for all. The two bills on the subject contained some twelve hundred names. Did the eloquent gentleman from Tennessee know many of them?

Mr. MULLINS—Very few.

Mr. BROOKS—Do you know whether they are repentant or unrepentant?

Mr. MULLINS—I have not said that I would vote for the bill.

Mr. BROOKS—But you will vote for it, and it will go through. As to the definition of loyalty laid down by the gentleman from Illinois, (M. FARNSWORTH,) namely, the support of the reconstruction measures of Congress. If that were the test it would exclude 800,000 Democratic voters in the State of New-York, (700,000 he expected in the coming election,) thousands of Republican voters, the Executive of the country chosen by the Republican Party, and the Supreme Court of the United States, created by ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The question was taken on concurring in the report of the Conference Committee, and it resulted yeas 78, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ashley of Nevada, Bailey, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Beaty, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Buckland, Butler, Cake, Churchill, Cook, Connell, Dawes, Delano, Driggs, Ela, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferriss, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Grinnell, Grosvenor, Hadley, Harding, Hill, Hubbard of West Virginia, Huibard of New-York, Judd, Kelsey, Ketchum, Koontz, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Logan, Loughridge, Marvin, McCarthy, Mercur, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Myers, Newcomb, O'Neill, Paine, Peters, Pike, Plants, Poland, Poisley, Pomeroy, Raums, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Smith, Spalding, Stewart, Stokes, Taylor, Trowbridge, Upson, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Windom, Woodbridge and the Speaker—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Baldwin, Beck, Brooks, Broomall, Cary, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Cullom, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Getz, Glossbrenner, Grider, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Hughes, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kasson, Kerr, Knapp, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, Miller, Mullins, Nicholson, Orth, Phelps, Pike, Price, Pruyn, Robinson, Sheilabarger, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Taber, Taffe, Trimble of Tennessee, Van Aernam, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Ward, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Woodward—55.

The Speaker announced that as the bill in its terms required a vote of two-thirds of each house, the Conference report, not having received a two-third vote, was rejected.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, having changed his vote for that purpose, moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the Conference report.

Mr. FARNSWORTH made an appeal to the House as to the necessity of passing the bill. If Congress did not remove political disabilities from white men in the Southern States, the consequence would be that there would be a white mans' party and a black mans' party there, and the black mans' party would go to the wall. There would be an end of all reconstruction in those States, an end of all constitutional government, and a perpetuation of military government.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that in several of the States the passage of this bill was absolutely essential to the establishment of the reconstructed Government, and that to defeat this bill was virtually to say that reconstruction as approved by Congress was broken down and that those States should be remanded to the anarchy out of which Congress had been trying for three years to rescue them. If this were so, he asked the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FARNSWORTH) whether it was not better to postpone the bill for a few days that the House might know more fully the importance of the measure.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that that was true; those States could not organize unless this bill passed.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, remarked that he believed the bill was not understood by the House, and that a delay of a day or two would satisfy three-fourths of the members of the House that it ought to pass. He therefore moved to postpone the consideration of the motion to reconsider till Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution for turning over damaged ordnance for the Lincoln Monument.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD the amendments were agreed to.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to amend the act of March 25, 1864, providing for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports.

After remarks in favor of concurrence by Messrs. CAVANAUGH of Montana, CHILCOTT of Colorado, CLARKE of Kansas, ASHLEY of Nevada, and BOSHFORD of Arizona, the amendments were concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to continue the Freedmen's Bureau, was concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to extend the boundaries of the Collection District of Philadelphia so as to include the whole consolidated city of Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr. O'NEIL the amendments were concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the House bill relating to the Supreme Court of the United States.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the amendment was concurred in.

Senate amendments to the House bill in relation to the Collection District in Michigan.

On motion of Mr. FERRY the amendments were concurred in.

Senate amendments to the House bill for the relief of certain exporters of distilled spirits by striking out the word "alcohol."

On motion of Mr. BUTLER the amendments were concurred in.

The concurrent Senate resolution, giving the thanks of Congress to EDWIN M. STANTON, was passed; yeas 109, nays 24.

The Senate joint resolution, authorizing a change of mail service from horse service to post-coach service, between Fort Abercrombie and Helena, in Montana Territory, came up.

Considerable discussion ensued on the joint resolution, in which Messrs. DONNELLY, FARNSWORTH, WARD, MAYNARD, CAVANAUGH, of Montana, COVODE, DELANO and others participated.

Mr. DELANO moved that the joint resolution be laid on the table.

Without disposing of that motion, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

### Speaker Colfax and the Soldiers.

*To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:*

VALPARAISO, Ind., Monday, June 15, 1863.

The letter of one MONROE, in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, relative to Mr. COLFAX's treatment of soldiers, and the comments of the partisan Press thereon, are so shameful and unfounded that, out of simple justice to Mr. COLFAX, I desire to make a brief statement.

Chaplain LOZIER in a great measure answers these slanders, by giving a partial record of Mr. COLFAX's patriotic benevolence, but so many more facts are in my possession that I deem it my duty to speak of them.

It was my fortune to be immediately associated with Mr. COLFAX during the war, and to be the medium through which some portion of his kindness and liberality was manifested. After the battle of Fort Donelson, our hospital accommodations were limited, and especially were the temporary hospitals at Paducah lacking in those little dainties so necessary to the comfort of sick and wounded men. At this time I received checks for $500 from Mr. COLFAX, with the request that the amount be expended among the sufferers as reason and humanity might dictate. A portion of this money was used to enable boys who were wounded and destitute to reach home, where they could receive the attention of their friends, and where, if they must die, they could lie down in peacefulness and security beneath the old paternal roof. Nor was the distribution of this money confined to Indiana soldiers, but was given to all, so long as it lasted, who required assistance, and "God bless Mr. COLFAX" was echoed from the lips of boys from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana alike. Among the acts of benevolence performed by Mr. COLFAX, and of which I am personally or otherwise cognizant, are the following: One hundred dollars in gold, sent through C. J. FAULKNER, ex-member of Congress and an exchanged rebel, to sick Indiana soldiers in Libby Prison.

The same amount to sick Indiana soldiers held as prisoners in South Carolina; $500 at one time, and $300 at another to volunteers in St. Joseph County, Ind.; $100 to a Christian and Sanitary Commission in South Bend; a similar amount to the Christian and Sanitary Commission in Washington; and $100 to a fair for the relief of destitute widows and orphans of soldiers held at South Bend last year, under the auspices of the "Grand Army of the Republic." All of these gifts were acknowledged through the Press at the time. Beside these munificent donations, Mr. COLFAX gave twelve lectures last year for the same cause, charging nothing, paying his own traveling expenses, and only stipulating that the entire gross proceeds should go to the relief of disabled soldiers and the destitute widows and orphans of those who fell in defence of the nation.

According to the newspaper reports, these lectures averaged over $200 each, making a fund from this source alone of at least $2,500.

It must be borne in mind that Mr. COLFAX is in only moderate circumstances, and we are free to say that for the amount of his means no man in the Union can show a clearer, brighter, more praiseworthy record. Indeed, in this State, where his kindness and liberality are so well understood, it seems a work of supererogation to vindicate his character in this regard, but the attacks upon him are so base and persistent, and are being so extensively copied outside of the State, that it may be well to thus show how unfounded are the slanders, and how richly deserving of condemnation are the men who vilify one who, from the beginning to the end of the war, was the soldier's friend. Let the truth be known, and let his record speak for itself.

Very respectfully yours,
GIL. PIERCE,
Late Colonel of Volunteers.

## SOUTHERN OPINION.

"Blessed is he that expecteth nothing," exclaims the Charleston *News*, led thereto by the supreme selfishness of political parties. The Northern Democracy, it says, have little to gain by fighting the battles of ten States which cannot give them one electoral vote. They will make their calculations deliberately and in cool blood, and will not touch negro suffrage or Radical misrule in the South if the great greenback question is likely to give them a more effective platform.

The Petersburg *Express*, referring to the ceremonies of Memorial Day, says: "We have no desire to connect these memorial tributes with the political agitations of the hour. They involve a sentiment too sacred for such associations. The noble spirits who constitute our glorious army of martys fill a place in the affections of the South which absorbs every thought and affords no room for the contentions of earth."

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phenix* says the colored man votes, and the Southern Conservatives must not disdain to get that vote, if they can. To the negro it says that when he votes and ties himself to Radicalism, he decrees his own doom, but when he attaches himself to the Democratic Party he has put himself in the direction of the true interests of his people. He lives with Democracy, but with Radicalism he prepares, as a race, to die.

The Macon (Ga.) *Journal & Messenger* demurs to the doctrine that the Democratic Party should accept Radical legislation in the reconstruction measures as a fixed fact, because it is bringing the Democratic Party too near to Radicalism to leave much room for future contests. And it adds: "The *World* is writing under the inspiration of its war feelings. We had hoped it had cast off, and forever, those offensive garments."

The Nashville *Gazette* notes the fact that the delegates in the Tennessee Democratic Convention who opposed the selection of N. B. FORREST as a delegate at large were the only advocates of ANDREW JOHNSON, and that, further, they freely declared for SALMON P. CHASE as their second choice. And it draws the conclusion that these men have not yet realized the wickedness of Radicalism, and are, therefore, ready for compromise with it.

It matters but little whether GRANT or PENDLETON is the next President, in the opinion of the Wilmington *Journal*, if the Democratic National Convention is to declare, as recommended by one of the most influential Democratic journals of the North, that with the readmission of the Southern States under the present Reconstruction acts, universal negro suffrage is a fixed fact.

The San Antonio *Herald* says that there has not been a deed of violence committed in the State of Texas within the last two years, which has not been charged as political, and it challenges GOV. PEASE, "or any of his squad," to produce authentic and truthful evidence that a single crime has been committed because of the politics of the contesting parties.

To save expense the San Antonio *Herald* recommends that the Texas Convention forthwith appoint a committee of three to proceed to Washington and ask for a ready-made Constitution, the cheapest that can be furnished, and for an order to Gen. REYNOLDS to fit it on. This being done they might adjourn *sine die*.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* urges an abandonment of the prosecution of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in order that another of the obstacles to amity and good feeling between the North and the South may be removed.

The Austin *Republican* suggests to the Texas Convention the propriety of passing an act distranchising every editor or public speaker in the State who has opposed or now opposes negro suffrage.

## THE BOWERY EXPLOSION.

### Recognition of the Dead—Condition of the Wounded—Action of the Coroner—Scenes and Incidents.

The explosion of the fire engine in the Bowery Thursday evening, a full and correct account of which was published in the TIMES of yesterday, has been for the past twenty-four hours the exciting topic of conversation in every part of the City. The event was so startling in its nature and so appalling in its consequences that business life almost paused in its busy whirl to ponder on the newly-revealed fact that such terrible engines of destruction are every day working in our streets, and very often in our most crowded thoroughfares. There was, of course, much bitter censure of the Fire Department, and hasty and ill-timed conclusions were reached as to the cause of the calamity, showing that popular opinion had entered a verdict in the case before the judicial investigation had been even commenced. It was generally conceded that the engineer, PATRICK W. HAND, had been criminally negligent, and it was as frequently charged that he was grossly incompetent for the position he held. To those making this charge it availed little to say that HAND had been a faithful and competent officer of the Department for more than a year, and had been appointed only after he had furnished the Fire Commissioners satisfactory evidence of capacity as an engineer from such establishments as the Fulton, Etna and Morgan Iron works. In the vicinity of the scene of the catastrophe especially, such representations had no weight, and the relatives and friends of the dead and suffering wounded poured out bitter invective upon the luckless engineer and the Fire Department generally.

The active interest in the calamity centered yesterday, chiefly at the Tenth Precinct Station House, in Ludlow-street, near Grand, where Capt. DAVIS found himself overrun by the simply curious, and by anxious seekers for absent members of the household. Hundreds of both classes came to gaze upon the four dead bodies that remained in the rear room of the Station House. Morbid appetites there fed to repletion on horrors, for seldom indeed has violent death presented so revolting a spectacle as in this case. During the morning three of the bodies were identified, as follows:

WM. REIMER, a German, 23 years of age, No. 58 Baxter-street.

CHARLES SCHILDKNECHT, a German, 18 years of age, No. 144 Nortolk-street. This unfortunate had been but three weeks arrived from Germany.

JOSEPH WARD, a boy of 14 years, of No. 183 Clinton-street, who was recognized by his mother who had come to the Station House apparently unaware that her son was missing, and utterly unprepared for her misfortune, knowing one of the four mangled bodies for what had been her son. The fourth body at the Station House remained unrecognized. It was that of a man of about 30 years, 5 feet 8 inches in height, black hair, no whiskers, and old in black coat and pants and black felt hat. These four bodies, together with that of the boy THOMAS KEATING, who had died at the New-York Hospital, as mentioned yesterday, were conveyed during the afternoon to the Morgue, where they were added to a sixth corpse that had been dragged from the ruins of the engine in the confusion following the explosion, and so soon removed by citizens to Bellevue Hospital that no knowledge of the event transpired at the time. This unexpected addition to the victims was the blackened and mangled body of JOHN BAIRD, 70 years of age, who had resided at No. 34 Henry-street. This old man had been as familiar a fixture to the front of the Bowery Theatre as the pillars of the entrance, having for years kept the apple-stand at the pit-door. He was at his post on the night that ended his life, and so close was his proximity to the engine that he was probably the first victim of the disaster, and was instantly killed. These six bodies having been placed in the Morgue. Coroner KEENAN yesterday impaneled a jury which viewed the bodies as required by law, and was then dismissed until Monday, at 2 o'clock, the inquest being adjourned until that time in order to secure the attendance of necessary witnesses. Coroner KEENAN then gave the required permit, and the body of BAIRD was removed by his relatives to his late residence. The remains of the others still remain at the Morgue.

We come to the only pleasant announcement in connection with this sad event in saying that there is no likelihood that there will be any addition to the list of deaths.

The wounded victims of the boiler explosion, lying at the City Hospital, are now doing well, and all are likely to recover. The following are the details of the injuries sustained by each:

Edward Roach, age 27, contusions.
Charles Myers, age 16, concussion and wounds.
Frank Braubecker, age 17, compound fracture of jaw.
Stephen M. C. Woolridge, age 20, concussion.
Colin Lightbody, age 28, scalp wounds.
Patrick H. Hand, age 35, fracture of jaw.
J. M. Clarkjesj, age 32, scalp wounds.
John Conway, age 29, scalp wound.
Richard Cronan, age 10, burns.
Theodore Bates, age 38, compound fracture of leg.
James Mackn, age 30, contusions.
Frank Clark, age 20, contusions.
Frederick Evass, age 13, fracture of thigh.
Frederick Roscoff, age 14, fracture of arm.
Lewis Storms, age 11, burns.
John McGuire, age 15, fracture of thigh.
James Broderick, age 13, compound fracture of leg.
James Sullivan, age 14, wounds of leg and burns.

The following are the wounded at Bellevue Hospital:

Thos. O'Donnell, No. 10 Roosevelt-street, foot injured.
John J. Darr, No. 204 Tenth-avenue, foot injured.
John Laden, (boy,) slightly injured in the body.
ROBERT SCHOLES, No. 9 Eldridge-street, slightly;
Officer ROBERT FINLEY, of the Tenth Precinct, was slightly scalded, and Officer DOUGHTY, of the Sixth Precinct, suffered a sligat concussion, but neither were sent to any hospital. These names, together with those published yesterday as having been sent home, comprise the complete list of wounded, and with the dead, make the total of casualties foot up thirty-three. Many of the injured will soon be restored to active life, while some must linger in hospital beds for weeks, but Dr. STUYVESANT MORRIS, House Surgeon at the New-York Hospital, says that none are now in a dangerous condition, and he sees no reason to apprehend a fatal result in any case. Indeed, no confident was he that the injured were in a fair way to recovery, that he admitted all visitors to the injured, who were called upon yesterday by hundreds of relatives and friends.

Dr. WOLCOTT considerately sent a quantity of hi pain paint, which was used by the friends of the scalded and bru sed, and proposes to give whatever may be called for in the name of the sufferers.

Coroner KEENAN has determined to make the investigation to be commenced on Monday thorough and exhaustive in every respect. The ill-fated engine will be minutely examined, and its history distinctly traced. It is asserted that it will be proved that the engines are competent to carry from sixty to eighty pounds of steam, and that at the moment of the explosion this engine must have been laboring under a much greater pressure. Men experienced at fires, who were present at the time, had their attention attracted to the machine some moments before the catastrophe, by the extra amount of steam she seemed to be carrying. It must be added, in justice to Engineer HAND, that he took charge of the engine for the first time on the day of the explosion. All of these matters, however, will be fully investigated by the Coroner, and the exact truth made known.

The fire that resulted in this calamity was a matter of comparatively little moment. It originated from some unknown cause in the room of GEORGE SUTHAN, paper-box manufacturer, rear of the top and fifth floor of No. 53 Bowery. He was damaged $1,000, and was fully insured. HAMILTON & ERNEST, hatmakers, occupying the remainder of the fifth floor, were damaged $1,000, and were insured in the St. Mark's Company. The fourth floor was occupied by JOSEPH BUSTINGER, trimmings, who lost $1,500, and was insured for $2,500 in the Etna of Hartford. The second and third floors were unoccupied, and on the first floor was the restaurant of ENDLICH & BRAUN, who were damaged by water $500, and were insured for $3,000 in the Marine Insurance Company, of Jersey City. The building, owned by the Astor estate, is damaged $1,000, and is not insured.

### Wife-Murder in Water-street—Arrest of the Assassin.

At about 1 o'clock this morning THERESE NICHOLSON, a German woman, 30 years of age, was instantly killed by her husband, PATRICK NICHOLSON, an Irishman, 25 years old.

The ill-assorted pair were married about four years, but the union, never a happy one, was violently ruptured three months since by a separation, the wife going to work at the concert saloon, No. 153 Chatham-street, and consorting with one FREDERICK CATON, a printer. It would seem that efforts have been made upon the part of the husband to effect a reconciliation, as the wife informed one of her companions early last evening that she was to meet PATRICK at 9 o'clock and make a final choice between him and CATON. Whether this meeting took place or not was not ascertained, as the husband was not noticed in the saloon. At about 12:30 o'clock the wife left the saloon in company with CATON to go to the house where she lodged, No. 329 Water-street. As they entered the door of the house the husband was encountered in the hallway. Without saying a word he leveled a pistol at his wife and fired. The bullet took effect in her head, entering a little above the left ear, and she fell to the floor dead. NICHOLSON attempted to spring through the door to the street, but was seized by CATON and held for a moment until the arrival of Officer ROONEY, of the Fourth Precinct, who hearing the shot had hurried up. NICHOLSON was then secured and taken to the Oak-street Station House, when he was locked up. The body of the murdered woman was removed to the same place, and put in one of the rooms, to await the action of the Coroner.

The prisoner made no excuses for the crime he had committed, and indeed did not attempt any explanation of the affair.

### Central Park To-day.

The Park Commissioners announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

Proem March.
1. Overture—Das Menderwasser.....Flotow
2. Tantare—Les Militaires, from La Grande Duchesse.....Offenbach
3. Waltz—Walnut Grove.....Dodworth

PART II.

4. Reminiscences from Bellini.....Bellini
Themes from Norma, Romeo and Juliette, Sonnabula, I Puritani, Beatrice di Tenda and Il Pirata.
5. Galop—The Jockey.....Godfrey
6. English Glee—"When the Wind Whistles Cold".....Bishop
7. March—Citizen's.....Cappe

PART III.

8. Overture—Tancredi.....Rossini
9. Collocation—Simple Samples.....Dodworth
10. Quadrille Alva from La Vie Parisienne.....Offenbach
11. March—Napoleon.....Parlow

Finale—Nationale.

### Ferris Female Institute.

The annual closing exercises of the Ferris Female Institute, at No. 135 Madison-avenue, took place yesterday afternoon. The school has been under the management of Miss C. E. FERRIS, daughter of Chancellor FERRIS, of the New York University, and of Mrs. PARKS. It has existed for many years, and was formerly a branch of the Rutger's Institute.

The exercises comprised singing under the direction of Prof. F. F. MULLER, musical teacher of the establishment and organist of Mr. BEECHER's Church; reading of reports on compositions, penmanship, French, needlework, drawing and mathematics.

The prize for composition was awarded to Miss ALICE THACHER, and the medal to Miss MINNIE L. COE. The mathematical medal was given to Miss LIZZIE C. WESTON, and prizes for drawing to Misses MARY P. GREGORY, ALICE THACHER and MARY HUNTER, and those of writing to Misses MARY E. STARKWEATHER, ANNA B. HALL, EMILY FAIRCHILD, MARY ROGERS and MARY STERN. The proceedings closed with the presentation of a silver pitcher by the school to Chancellor FERRIS.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Tenth Precinct Station, the body of an unknown man, age about 27 years, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on dark coat and vest, black cloth pants, plaid shirt and Congress gaiters. Also, from Mount Sinai Hospital, the body of an unknown man, age about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, brown hair; had on brown sack coat, brown vest, grey pants, grey undershirt, coarse linen shirt, black hat and slippers; and also from Watt-street, near Varick, the body of an unknown man, age about 27 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, light brown hair and sandy moustache; had on grey tweed pants, blue check shirt, blue flannel undershirt and blue cotton apron. The first two bodies were much decomposed; the latter was placed on the Morgue for identification.

FLORAL EXHIBITION.—The Strawberry Exhibition which was held at No. 245 Broadway, on the 18th inst., was continued yesterday, having received several excellent specimens of large berries fully ripe. Besides the ripe berries, there was a brilliant display of beautiful flowers in extensive variety. The wonderful developments in the cultivation of beautiful flowers, during a few years past, are really a marvel. PETER BURGESS, of Glen Cove, L. I., Messrs. HENDERSON, FULLER and HORACE, of New-Jersey, exhibited numerous bouquets that were really a feast for the eyes. The prospect is encouraging, that on Thursday, the 25th, there will be as brilliant a display of ripe berries and beautiful flowers, as has ever been seen in this City. Pomologists say that next week these berries will be in their highest degree of perfection.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.—A warrant was received yesterday by United States Marshal ROBERT MURRAY for the discharge of JOSEPH HASBROUCK, who was sentenced in 1866 to serve five years in the County Jail for embezzling from the funds of the First National Bank in Hudson, N. Y., in which institution he was employed as cashier. The previous excellent character of the prisoner, and his exalted social standing induced President JOHNSON to grant him a pardon, and last evening he left the Ludlow-street Jail, and went to his home up the Hudson.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee was held last evening at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth-street. Twenty-one members were present, and Mr. DANIEL B. NORTHUP occupied the chair. No business of public importance engaged attention, except the discussion of a proposition to reconsider resolutions indorsing Mr. CHASE for the Presidency, passed at the previous meeting. This was debated in executive session, and the result for the present is withheld.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—At 9:15 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 438½ Broadway, occupied by J. C. VAN DUSEN, manufacturer of insect destroyer, who lost $500 on stock and is fully insured. The first floor is used by S. F. SPERRY, dealer in picture frames and pictures, whose stock was damaged $1,000 by smoke, and is fully insured. The building is damaged about $1,000, and is insured.

LABOR EXCHANGE.—The Superintendent of the Labor Exchange at Castle Garden reports that the orders for employes during the fourteen days ending the 16th instant, were 1,789 in number, while the number of applicants for situations were but 1,604, all of whom obtained employment. The average rate of wages at which males were employed was $17 per month, that of females, $8 75.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Committee of Arrangements of the Democratic National Convention will not meet until two days before the assembling of the Convention, when tickets of admission to the Convention will be prepared, and due notice given of the time when and place where such tickets can be obtained by those entitled to receive them.

THE LOYAL VETERAN GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of this Club was held last evening at their rooms in Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, Gen. PLEASONTON in the chair. The only business transacted was to admit some new members and appoint a committee to select suitable rooms for Club meetings. The Club then adjourned to Tuesday next.

FELL INTO A SEWER.—A laborer named JAMES DOUGHERTY, living at No. 377 East Fourth-street, yesterday fell into a sewer sixteen feet deep, which the Hudson River Railroad Company have dug there, in order to lay a foundation for a new building, and was dangerously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the second floor of the cooper shop of HENRY SHAW, No. 612 Washington-street, gave way, falling upon FREDERICK STUGHERT, breaking three of his ribs He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

FELL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—A painter, named JOHN DAILY yesterday fell through a hatchway at No. 165 Chambers-street, where he was employed, and was seriously injured. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

FIRE IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—At 11 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the stationery store of D. S. PILLSBURY, No. 177½ Eighth-avenue. Damage $039, and fully insured.

## NEW-JERSEY.

HOBOKEN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board, at their meeting this week, adopted resolutions appropriating $300 with which to procure fireworks for the Fourth of July; providing for the construction of a sewer in the upper end of Meadow-street; for filling, grading, &c., Grand-street; directing the Committee on Fire and Water, in conjunction with the Chief Engineer, to ascertain the cost for a suitable hose carriage for the use of Excelsior Engine Company No. 2; directing the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings to inquire by what time the congregations having church buildings on the public square in Garden and Willow streets will remove the same from said square. The Captain of Police was directed to notify all parties requiring licenses to make immediate application and procure the same, and if not attended to before the 1st of July they will be prosecuted.

PRINCETON COMMENCEMENT.—The one hundred and twenty-first annual Commencement of the College of New-Jersey will take place June 23 and 24. On Tuesday the oration before the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies will be pronounced by Hon. THOS. H. MCCARTER, of Newark. Immediately after the oration the meeting of the two literary societies will be held in their respective halls. The Alumni will hold their annual meeting in the evening in the College Chapel. The junior orations will be delivered at 8 P. M. On Wednesday the regular Commencement exercises will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, commencing at 9 A. M. After the exercises the degrees will be conferred for the last time by Prof. MCLEAN, who will then retire from his position in the College. The Alumni will dine together at 3:30 P. M.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—About 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, as some German laborers were on their way home across the salt meadows, and when near the Hackensack River and Morris and Essex Railroad, they discovered the dead body of an unknown man lying in the rushes. One hand had been cut off, and there were other indications of foul play. Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, has been notified, and will investigate the case.

SEIZURE OF A WHISKY STILL.—Yesterday forenoon United States Assistant Assessor HORNBLOWER, of Hudson City, seized upon an illicit whisky distillery located on the Hackensack River, near Secaucus. The seizure is an important one, as quite an extensive business appeared to be carried on there.

ATTEMPTED INFANTICIDE.—A woman named DOUGLAS, while in a state of intoxication, yesterday afternoon, attempted to destroy her infant, aged five months, by throwing it into a vault in the rear of her residence, Oakland-street, near Freeman, Greenpoint. The child was rescued, and its unnatural mother arrested and locked up in the Forty-seventh Precinct Station House.... About noon the decomposed body of an infant was found floating in the river foot of Bedford, E. D., and taken to the Fourth-street Station House. The body was so far decomposed that no idea of the cause of death could be formed.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Friday, June 19.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased since last week 7,000,000 francs.

LONDON, Friday, June 19—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 90⅝@90¾ for money, and 90¾ for the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Bonds | 73½@73¾ |
| Erie Shares | 45¾ |
| Illinois Centrals | 100 |

FRANKFORT, Friday, June 19.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 71¾ for the old issue.

PARIS, Friday, June 19.

The Bourse opens firm. Rentes 69 francs 22 centimes, ex coupon.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 19—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The usual circulars, issued under the authorise of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, contain the following statistics and remarks on the cotton market for the week closing last evening: "The sales of the week have footed up 89,000 bales. The market has been decidedly firmer and more active. The following is the comparison of the prices of to-day, and at the corresponding period last week:

| | To-day. | Last Week. |
|---|---|---|
| Middling Uplands | 11¾d. | 11d. |
| Middling Orleans | 11¾d. | 11¾d. |

Of the above given sales 15,000 bales were taken for export and 11,000 on speculation. The stock on hand is not so large as last week, owing to the heavy sales. It is estimated, including cargoes yet unladen, at 610,000 bales. The stock of American is 364,000 bales, against 393,000 last week."

The cotton market this morning is buoyant, though there is no change to note in prices of American descriptions. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 34s. 9d. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western. White, 35s. 3d. ₱ cental for California White, and 32s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western. Oats, 3s. ₱ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ₱ 504 lbs. Flour, 22s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 110s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 81s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 84s. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 53s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 29s. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ₱ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 8d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Friday, June 19—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, 30s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.

LONDON, Friday, June 19—1:20 P. M.

Consols for money, 90⅝@90¾; Consols for account, 90⅝@90¾. United States Bonds, 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 19—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The sales of the day, it is now thought, will reach 20,000 bales. Prices have advanced a fraction since last report, and are now quoted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Uplands | 11¾d. |
| Middling Orleans | 11¾d. |

TRADE REPORT.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firmer, and better prices are realized.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is firmer, but quotably unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to 80s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard is dull at previous prices.

ANTWERP, Friday, June 19.

Petroleum, 47 francs ₱ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, June 19—Evening.

The following are the closing prices made at the Stock Exchange this evening:

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols for money | 90⅝@90⅝ |
| Consols for account | 90 |
| United States Five-twenties | 73½ |
| Illinois Central Shares | 100½ |
| Erie Shares | 45¾ |

At Frankfort United States Five-twenties closed at 71¾@71½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 19—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed active and firmer, and prices of American descriptions are a fraction higher. The sales of the day have fully reached 20,000 bales. The following are the closing figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling Uplands | 11¾d. @11¾d. |
| Middling Orleans | 11¾d. @11¾d. |

There has been nothing doing in Cottonine arrivals. Circulars issued to-day give as the total stock of Cotton afloat, and to this port, the sum of 561,000 bales, of which 71,000 bales are now from American ports.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and unchanged.

PRODUCE—Naval stores are dull. Tallow is a shade firmer: American descriptions have advanced 45s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Friday, June 19—Evening.

PETROLEUM is firmer, but not quotably higher. The last sales were made at 47 francs per bbl.

### Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 19.

FLOUR—Good Minnesota Spring extras and lower grades are in fair demand but unchanged; other grades dull and unchanged. WHEAT moderately active and advanced 2c. @2½c.: No. 2 Spring, $1 22 cash; No. 1 Spring, $1 25. CORN—In fair demand and advanced ½c. @¾c.; sales of No. 1 at 86c. @86½c. OATS more active and declined 1c.; sales at 69½c. RYE quiet at $1 42. BARLEY dull and nominal. PROVISIONS dull and inactive. MESS PORK nominal at $27 50@28. LARD—Small business at 16c., the outside. BULK MEATS inactive. FREIGHTS quiet; Corn to Buffalo, 4c. LIVE HOGS active and advanced 10c. @15c.; fair to choice, $8 60@9 10. RECEIPTS—[illegible]. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 183,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 19.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50@$11 75 for Amber Winter, $12 50 for Whits, $13 50@$13 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT closes firm; sales 8,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $2 20, and 1,700 bushels do. at $2 19. CORN held at $1 for No. 1; sales 3,200 bushels on private terms, 1